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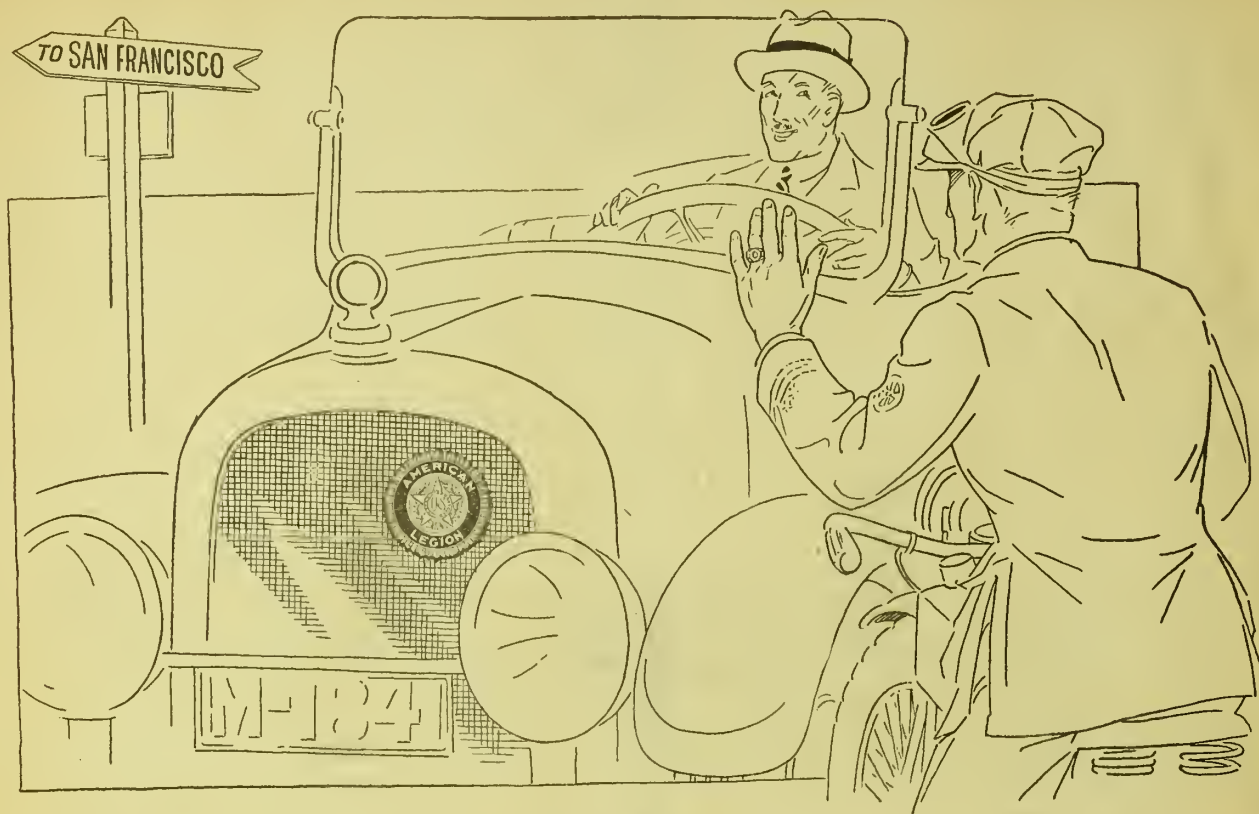
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© Ewing Galloway

A small section of the 150-mile water-front of the port of New York. In 1920—a banner year—New York received nearly three billion dollars' worth of imports, while goods valued at four billions were exported. American vessels handled only a small fraction of that trade

Your Three-Billion-Dollar Investment

By Paxton Hibben

WHEN Sir Walter Raleigh spread his cloak over a mud-puddle, so that Queen Elizabeth could cross it dry-shod, he started something that has not stopped yet. For the act brought him a credit with England's Virgin Queen which he promptly used to give her some excellent advice: "Britain," Raleigh told good Queen Bess, "is an island country too small to produce, forever, what its people require. Sooner or later we shall have to get what else we need by becoming traders, and, being an island country, our trading will always have to be done in ships that serve. It is a shame that little Holland, without a tree in her borders, builds ships for the

British trade—that must be our job."

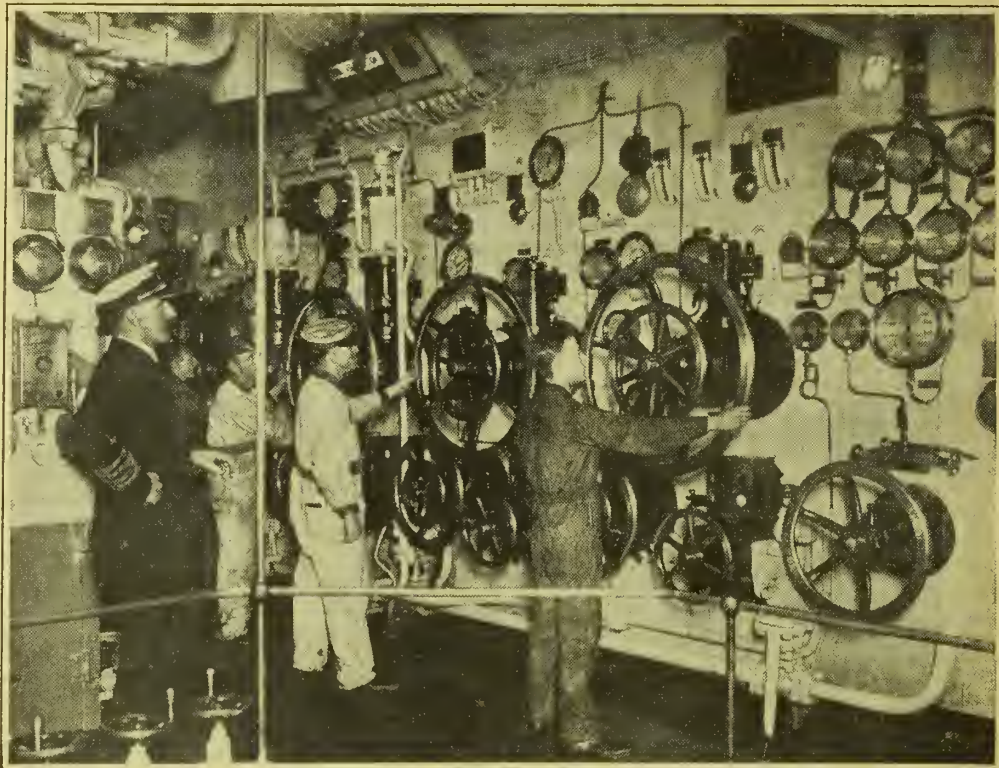
Sir Walter was a practical man, and his vision of England as mistress of the seas was not confined merely to building ships. Not only must Britain own her own vessels, he maintained, but her great rivals on the seas, Holland and Spain, must be driven out of the shipping business. And so began the line of sea-adventurers—Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Francis Drake, the

Earl of Warwick, Sir Henry Morgan and their like—who in Sir Walter's day were called patriots, but a century and a half later, when Britannia ruled the wave and such gentry were no longer needed, were called pirates, and hanged instead of knighted.

The lesson of 350 years since Sir Walter Raleigh's time is a clear one; no country—not even vast Russia—can live forever on what it produces, alone. And if Britain is an island nation and must have ships, so too are we in the United States separated from the markets of the world by two oceans, and as much in need of ships to sell our products as was ever England in Raleigh's day. It took Britain

150 years after she seriously entered the struggle for sea power to become mistress of the seas. She will not let that power go lightly—and we have only just begun to challenge it. It would be little short of criminal, therefore, for us to let the vital question of merchant shipping become one of party politics, or to juggle it back and forth between government and private control, as if it were a matter of no consequence to more than a hundred million American taxpayers; the fight ahead of us to gain footing on the seas is too severe, and the stake involved is too great.

The prime factor in that stake is a little matter of between three and one-half and four billion dollars that our war-built merchant fleet and all its appendages cost us. That is some \$600 for every man or woman in the United States with a yearly income of \$1,000 or over. Now if you and I had put \$600 in a house



© Underwood

The engine control board, one of the vital spots in the "Leviathan," our greatest passenger-carrying vessel. Our success on the seas depends not so much on luxurious ships like the "Leviathan" as on the more humble boats that haul goods to and from this country



© Keystone

One feature of the "Leviathan" that few ever see: three of her enormous propellers. Note the comparative size of the men

(at latest count) vessels. It means some 14,500 Americans employed on American ships. It means eighteen freight routes to different parts of the world covered by ships flying the American flag—which, in turn, means markets open on the most favorable terms to American grain, cotton, food-stuffs or manufactured articles; and what is of far greater importance, it means that in these eighteen trade routes, covering the North and South Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Aegean, Black, North, Baltic, and China Seas, no combination of foreign shipowners can band together, openly or secretly, to see that the American farmer or the American manufacturer sending his goods abroad gets the worst of it, because there are American carriers available to drive down freight rates and speed up freight service to what they ought to be.

By this means, American grain has been carried to Europe for as low as eighty cents per ton, and South American freight services, which used to be the despair of exporters of American manufactures for the delays and losses and careless handling of cargoes, have of late become extremely snappy and efficient.

that we were renting out, we would scarcely forget about it, or permit anyone to kid us into letting go of it, without a mighty good reason. Yet there seems to be a tendency among politicians and certain private shipping interests to regard this money as having come from heaven instead of out of your pockets and mine; and to assume that the ships for which we paid so much may be disposed of without consulting us. For which reason, if no other, it is about time that we looked our property over and took stock of our investment.

In taking stock, the first thing that has to be reckoned with is the fact pointed out by Herbert Corey in a pre-

vious article in the Weekly that a good part of the money spent on our war-time merchant marine went for war, not commercial, purposes—to construct shipyards, buy forests, build homes for shipyard workers, and in war wages and materials purchased at war prices. To replace today our whole merchant fleet would cost only about \$650,000,000 and, sold at what it would bring, would fetch in cash only \$226,733,315. Still, \$650,000,000 is \$650,000,000 and not to be sneezed at. It represents 416 ships in operation and 882 idle; 3,409,720 tons of carrying capacity active, and 4,850,575 tons tied up. It means that you and I have cashed in \$999,300 since July 1 by the sale of six of our 1,334

ALL of these have their value to our national prosperity and are results with which we, as Americans, may well be pleased. But to anyone who quotes a lot of discouraging figures and says to us sarcastically: "There! That's all you got for your \$4,000,000,000. Ain't it nice?" we may reply: "Just a minute! That's all right as far as it goes, but it seems to us that there are some ships around somewhere. How about them? We Americans have paid out \$4,000,000,000 which you now say is represented by only \$650,000,000 in tangible assets. So be it. But if you

(Continued on page 28)

More About the D. C. I.

Duds!

A Comedy

By Karl W. Detzer



ONE night in a Y. W. C. A. dormitory in France I tried to arrest a young woman. The Provost Marshal General wanted her, for various reasons. But someone made a mistake, either the startled matron of the dormitory or myself, and in the dark I chose the wrong door. The lady I pounced upon was a certain eminent American novelist who resented the attack angrily. I escaped in a cloud of disgrace.

For several years I could see nothing funny in the incident. No doubt the lady novelist does not consider the affair a particularly humorous one even today. But in the dull routine of the Division of Criminal Investigation it was one of the instances when Comedy thrust its grinning face up through the crowd of grimmer masks.

Once, again a proper old gendarme who had ridden miles into the country in an American sidecar to assist in clearing up a case suddenly demanded that he be set down beside the road. He spat on the motorcycle and walked home, swearing he would never again set foot in such a devilish machine. Another time a doughboy who had eluded the D. C. I. went over the roofs in an effort to escape and plunged through a skylight into the office of the Provost Marshal, where he was welcomed by half a dozen M. P.'s.

Blunders, superstitions, mistaken identity—these caused most of the little humor we did find in an adventurous assignment. Take, for instance, the case of Louie Benito.

To the Le Mans headquarters of the D. C. I. there came one day the following telegram:

"Apprehend Louis Benito, age 24, height five feet four inches, eyes black and sunken, high cheek bones, sallow complexion, thin lips, high bridged nose, large nostrils, scar on right cheek one inch under outer point of right eye, thin hands. When last seen wore enlisted man's uniform without stripes. Sometimes dresses as captain, lieutenant, or in civilian clothes. Speaks French fluently. Known to be armed. Probably has several accomplices. Frequent low hotels. Wanted for desertion, robbery with a gun and attempt to kill an officer. Escaped from Petit Roquette prison Friday night. Desperate and will shoot. Photo will follow. Notify this office.

SAUNDERS, Director D. C. I."

Louis Benito, bad man extraordinary,

had escaped from prison for the second time.

Benito's place was in the sun. Other criminals were loose in France, but none was so badly wanted as this American of Italian descent.

Benito was the czar of a stick-up organization. Financially it was profitable. Come to Paris a deserter, he had shaken hands cordially with the Montmartre Apaches, showed them his gun and looked appraisingly at their knives. He had gathered around him a gang of eight or ten American pickpockets, second-story experts, highway robbers. He had trafficked in stolen automobiles. Once, dodging bullets behind chimneys, he had fought his way across the roofs in an escape from the Paris D. C. I. Later he had walked lightly out of prison. The D. C. I. had recaptured him.

And now he was at large again. The secret police wanted him. For one thing, in one escape he had shot a D. C. I. officer. Waist-deep in other work, it resolved now grimly to go out and get him.

In the Le Mans office, every operator memorized the description. Then we notified each French civil and military police headquarters in the sector we covered:

"Louis Benito is out again!"

The railway detectives rubbed their hands and promised to watch. Our own Military Police posted the lookout, as the description is called, in all offices and barracks. Lieutenant Stevenson, who commanded the Intelligence Department in our area, gave hearty assurance that he had instructed his own men to help in the search as much as possible.

My own Sergeant White was the first to report. Breathless, he appeared at the office one afternoon at four o'clock. Louis Benito, he declared, had entered a house just two streets from our bu-

"A doughboy who had eluded the D. C. I. went over the roofs in an effort to escape"

reau not ten minutes before. Corporal Schultz, a uniformed operator, had seen him.

Leaving the desk sergeant and clerk to mind the prisoners and telephone, we routed sleeping men from their beds. Within five more minutes the entire block was surrounded. The gate which Louis Benito had entered was Number 31 on that street. He could not leave. But neither did we approach it. It was shrewder to remain out of sight.

We waited while two motorcycle sidecars were rushed to the local gendarmerie, to return speedily with two panting, bearded guardians of the French civil code. D. C. I. sergeants crept over the garden wall to the rear of the house. Then the gendarmes, Sergeant Madden and I openly walked to the front door and rang the bell.

At first there was no reply. We rang again. In the hallway a slow, shuffling step sounded, and the door opened wide.

Beaming on us was a fat, kindly French priest. He welcomed us. We stated our errand. He threw up his hands. "A deserter!" Oh, oh, oh! Surely not. He had been alone until a few minutes before when he admitted an American K. of C. worker who right now sat in the study on the second floor. We considered—no doubt the man was Louis Benito. A clever

disguise that, a Knights of Columbus uniform!

We rushed upstairs. Our suspect arose speechless—a tall, slender, blue-eyed lad who looked not so much like Benito as either the priest or I did. We departed, chagrined and apologizing.

The next day Corporal Schultz left the D. C. I. and became affiliated with that humble but necessary service, the Bathing and Delousing Department of the A. E. F. He wielded a scrub brush with more skill than he did a clue.

But our troubles in the identity of Louis Benito had just begun. Paris wouldn't let us forget if we wanted to. Colonel Saunders demanded him, not his body, but Louis Benito himself, whole, unharmed, ready to serve a penitentiary sentence.

There was in my organization at that time a man who had come as an interpreter, Antonio Calamaco, a former cook at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. He had enlisted in the National Guard—a small, dark, nervous fellow who spoke both French and native Italian. The only matter that stood in the way of his being an expert interpreter was that his English vocabulary was still limited to seventeen words, three of them being "Oh, my God!" Private Calamaco addressed me always as "she" or "it." Any woman was "him."

But he was a fearless chap, and a faithful one, so I kept him for various odd jobs. And the second afternoon following our fiasco at the house of the priest, Calamaco panted up to the office and told me in Italian that he had seen Benito. He was trembling with excitement. When he had calmed sufficiently I got the story in jumbled language.

He had been walking along a street near the station when Louis Benito came out of an alley, looked at him, and ducked back out of sight.

"I follow her," Calamaco explained. "It allez in alley. It fly à la maison en face du red brick post du police. Je vais to police, alors, nous come back, she is departir!"

I begged for a description. The man Calamaco described was Louis Benito, even to the white scar on his cheek.

"How was he dressed?" I asked.

"Very well," Calamaco answered.

The former cook led me to the spot, where he pictured dramatically the escape of the criminal. There seemed no doubt that our unskilled operator had stumbled across the right man.

I returned to the office. There I was convinced. Louis Benito undoubtedly was in the city. For awaiting me was the following message from Lieutenant Stevenson of the Intelligence Department:

"Corporal Lipschutz, one of my under-cover men, saw Louis Benito on the street this afternoon and followed him to the railroad station, where Benito eluded him. My entire force is at your disposal."

"Send them out, if you will," I requested. "Have them take the district between Rue Nationale and the railroad and cover it carefully. My own men will hunt through the rest of the city."

Lieutenant Stevenson answered that

night, far away toward Rue Nationale. Then one more shot echoed across the roof tops, and all was silent.

I waited, hanging from my window, listening, aching to get out on the job. But I dared not leave the telephone. Men would be calling for orders. They would have heard the shots, if within a mile, and would know them to be a signal to hurry.

I conjectured to myself what had happened—Louis Benito, cornered, had opened fire. I thought of Madden, of

Carse, of Neminski, of Calamaco, of Dubois, of Dubac, of all the thirty men who were out there somewhere in the dark. One of them probably that second lay wounded in the dark entryway.

The telephone jangled. The Intelligence Department calling. Corporal Lipschutz had come upon Louis Benito a second time at Rue Nationale and Rue Bourge Belle. He had attempted to arrest him. Benito had shot, and they were rushing poor Lipschutz to the dispensary.

For three more minutes nothing else occurred. I waited. Rue Nationale and Rue Bourge Belle were scarcely a mile from our office. By this time Sergeant Madden and my own men would be bearing down on the spot. Sergeant Riley would be arriving, with more men from the Intelligence Department.

The telephone rang again. I jumped to the receiver. It was First Sergeant Madden.

"Where was the shooting?" he asked.

"At the Rue Nationale and Bourge Belle," I answered. "Where are you?"

"At the Provost Marshal's office, half a block from there," Madden answered. "Everything on the corner's quiet."

"Look around," I suggested.

That moment there was a quick step on the stair. With a terrified cry, Antonio Calamaco ran into the room and collapsed in a heap on the floor. There was blood on his face; it seemed to be coming from his mouth.

He fainted and I examined him hurriedly. The wound was a mere scratch. His worst injury was fright. I tried to get him to talk, but before I had succeeded another sergeant came in, still hunting for the location of the shooting.

Calamaco recovered enough to tell us. Under a light on Rue Nationale, he had come face to face upon a man who looked like Louis Benito. The fellow crossed the street. Calamaco followed for several blocks, until the shadows became so thick he could not see the width of the thoroughfare. Then he hurried ahead and cut across. There in the shadow Benito waited.

Our little Italian slipped into a door—
(Continued on page 27)

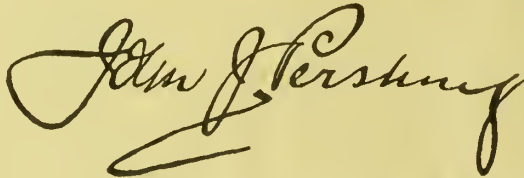
A Message from General Pershing

September 26, 1923.

FIVE years ago to-day the largest army ever assembled under the Stars and Stripes deployed on the fields of the Meuse-Argonne. On this anniversary of those critical hours my thoughts turn backward to the courage and fortitude of the American soldier. Their stalwart figures and confident bearing were always an inspiration, and never more so than during the final preparations for this great battle. Fought on foreign soil, amidst strange and unfamiliar surroundings against an enemy in hitherto impregnable positions, the Meuse-Argonne was a test of the indomitable will and courage of our men. From the start they steadily pushed back the enemy, until with a final rush our Army carried the heights overlooking Sedan and swept eastward toward the frontiers of Luxembourg, forcing the appeal by the defeated enemy for an armistice.

Recollection of the preparation for this culminating operation recalls the stirring and anxious days of the World War. Memory recalls every detail of the development of the American Army, from the selection of troops of the First Division, the strenuous days of planning for sea transportation, the construction of port facilities for the debarkation of troops, munitions, and supplies, the weeks and months of arduous training at home and abroad, the constant insistence on the absolute necessity of an American combat army in opposition to Allied opinion that such a course would be fatal, the first battle at Cantigny, fighting along the Marne and at Soissons, the pursuit across the Vesle, and the initial battle of our First Army at St. Mihiel.

All of us cannot but feel a higher measure of appreciation and love of country, its institutions, its citizenship, and its healthy social structure, in recalling the achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces, the importance of which in the world conflict will grow greater with the passing years.



First Sergeant Riley of the Intelligence Department would direct the hunt in his sector.

So desk sergeants off duty, prison guards who could be spared, plain-clothes men, drivers, every member I could muster up, went out into the night—it was just dusk—in search of Louis Benito.

I apportioned the territory among the sergeants, giving each a detail of four or five men. First Sergeant Madden on his motorcycle hurried from section to section to keep check on the various prowling operators. I remained at the telephone in the office, itching to join personally in the hunt.

At exactly seventeen minutes after ten by my watch, three shots split the

20,000 Veterans Are in Prison—How Many of Them Ought to Be in Hospital?

The Lost Legion

By Robert J. Casey

J. C., who once signed a complete name to the payroll of an aviation outfit in the State of Washington, went to sleep one night in a San Francisco hospital. He awoke to learn that he was in the Wisconsin state penitentiary with prospects of remaining there a long time.

"What am I in for?" he inquired as soon as opportunity offered.

"Don't try to kid me," answered a guard. "You killed your wife with an ax, if that's any news to you."

"My mistake," admitted J. C. "I should have killed her in 1917."

And there is a fine bit of sardonic humor, a grotesquerie that might have been written by Mark Twain as a footnote to his essay on the art of murder. But it would be still more humorous if it weren't true. J. C. is in the state prison at Waupun, Wisconsin. His wife is dead. But J. C. is not quite certain on that point. He thinks the prison authorities probably have some good reason for lying to him. He can't remember coming to Wisconsin from the Pacific Coast. His crime and subsequent arrest and trial are not even a dream to him. His responsibility for his acts, his realization of punishment, his obvious mental deficiency and his future constitute a problem that affects thousands of former service men throughout the United States. Poor, muddled J. C. is not one man—he is several battalions.

A SURVEY of World War veterans in prisons recently completed by Dr. W. F. Lorenz of the Wisconsin State Psychiatric Institute, internationally known authority on mental diseases, and Dr. W. S. Middleton of the University of Wisconsin, at the instance of Governor John J. Blaine, has revealed a situation so amazing as to be almost incredible.

Here are the figures:

Two hundred and twenty-five men, all of whom had given honorable service to the United States during the recent hostilities, were serving sentences for offenses ranging from petty theft to murder at the time the survey was started last December.

At the state prison, Waupun, 62 percent of the former service men were found to be mentally deficient.

At the state reformatory, Green Bay, 40 percent of the soldier inmates were mentally abnormal or subnormal.

At both institutions more than 40 percent of the men examined have physical diseases that need medical attention.

More than 20 percent of the former service men in both institutions have disabilities traceable to military service.

Economic stress resulting from unemployment immediately after discharge from service was associated with the offenses for which more than 30 percent of these prisoners were sentenced.

The criminal offenses in 70 percent of the cases at both prisons were concerned with property or money.

Ninety percent of the prisoners had



IT was at the instance of Governor John J. Blaine that Wisconsin undertook (at a cost of \$200) a survey of World War veterans in her penal institutions which resulted in the startling disclosures set forth in Mr. Casey's article. "Wisconsin," declares Mr. Casey, "is an average State with a lower crime rate than some and a higher mental average than most." One may only conjecture how appalling the situation may be in less fortunately situated States and how formidable it is in magnitude when the whole country is considered. One may only conjecture—but the Legion proposes to remove the problem from the realm of conjecture. The National Executive Committee, at its last meeting, called on the Federal Government and the States to make surveys of all men confined in penitentiaries and reformatories to determine those prisoners whose offenses have resulted from mental disabilities or abnormalities so that they may receive special hospital treatment. Many States are already undertaking similar surveys as a result of Legion initiative. Additional emphasis will probably be given the Legion's position on this problem by the Fifth National Convention in San Francisco next month.

pleaded guilty and waived jury trial when arraigned.

In 60 percent of the cases at the state prison and in 68 percent of the cases at the reformatory the crime for which the ex-service men are undergoing punishment was of a trivial nature.

As an interesting detail, not of vital importance in determining the status of the men or solving the problem that

affects them, it was observed that 69 percent of the service men in the state prison and 54 percent of those in the reformatory came from families disrupted during their early childhood.

In no case was it found that the ex-service men in the prisons showed any interest in pursuing claims for compensation for disabilities of service origin. The establishment of their just claims under existing prison rules is difficult if not impossible.

The significance of these conclusions is readily seen when one recalls that there are more than 20,000 former service men in the penal institutions of the United States. Wisconsin is an average State with a lower crime rate than some and a higher mental average than most. The survey was prompted not by hysteria or sentiment but by the surprising revelations of mental collapse in former soldiers treated at the psychiatric institute. It was pursued scientifically. Each man was examined as an individual and his record taken by a stenographer on the spot. The survey was as nearly accurate as modern apparatus and human skill could make it. And the result is a picture not only of Wisconsin but of the whole country in its relationship to former service men who have stepped outside the law.

"It goes without saying that Wisconsin is no different from the other States in this respect," said Dr. Lorenz in commenting on his report. "What is true here is true elsewhere, and the results of our survey seem to be sufficiently startling to warrant a comprehensive inquiry throughout the United States."

GOVERNOR BLAINE, who has already acted to ameliorate the conditions discovered by the men who conducted the survey, promised immediate aid in a movement for a nation-wide investigation.

"I have gone over the reports received from other States on this same subject," he said. "I am convinced that a similar survey should be made in every State in the Union. Wisconsin's method and procedure will be outlined and forwarded to the Governors of the several States and to the departments at Washington, as relates to Federal institutions. We hope to make this movement nation-wide."

So much for the country's prospects of finding out what is really wrong with the so-called "soldier criminal." What to do for him is a problem of more serious import.

"It is obvious that these men are not criminals," said Dr. Lorenz. "In our survey we found the average age of the former service men in penal institutions to be under twenty-four years. So it is reasonable to suppose that cures could be effected in a large number of cases. But it will not remedy the lot of the mentally abnormal prisoner to turn him loose on society once more. Hospitals must be provided for his care—hospitals specially equipped

(Continued on page 24)

EDITORIAL

The Word from Brussels

NATIONAL interests which seem to conflict and national points of view which seem to diverge may have the appearance of sundering the allied partnership which fought the war together and won it. These appearances are not deceiving. The allies *have* drifted apart and at times it has been a slender thread indeed that continued to unite them.

A conspicuous agent in this process of disintegration has been the revival of the military armament competition, this time in a quarter where none would have thought to look a few years back—the air. The zeal with which France, England and Italy are arming the air is sufficient to lend some color to the gossip that the sun of the entente has set.

The word which comes from Brussels, Belgium, however, indicates that such reckonings are premature. The veterans of the allied nations are not drifting apart. They are drawing more closely together; and the veterans, we believe, are the very core of allied solidarity. They do not differ. They stand together and at the recent congress of their Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants at Brussels they announced their stand for a measure which should bring their respective countries back into the useful union of aim and effort which meant so much to the world in 1914 to '18 and which could mean as much today.

By what has been termed the "most important and far reaching" decision of the congress, the FIDAC delegates voted unanimously to support The American Legion's proposal of a conference to limit military aircraft armament by international agreement, thus terminating the present rivalry between nations which serves as a constant threat and danger to allied unity and to world peace. A resolution was adopted urging all citizens of the world "desirous of establishing a just peace, to recommend to their respective governments the calling at the earliest possible moment of a conference in succession to The Hague peace conference to carry on the work of disarmament in naval and air forces auspiciously inaugurated at the Washington conference."

This resolution was proposed by the American delegation in fulfillment of the promise Commander Owsley gave before he sailed to endeavor to obtain the endorsement of the FIDAC for the Legion's suggestion that a conference be called to deal with air armaments as naval armaments had been dealt with. Delegates from six nations representing 7,000,000 organized veterans subscribed to this declaration.

We believe those delegates have spoken truly for the 7,000,000, and we believe the 7,000,000 speak truly for all of those for whom they fought, when they say the nations of the world should gather about a council table and try to end this expensive and perilous contest to see which can assemble the mightiest and most deadly collection of fighting flying machines.

Doubtful Citizenship Material

A CONTRIBUTION of doubtful value to the body politic is represented by the 50,000 alien draft avoiders who under the present laws will be eligible to full citizenship after next Armistice Day. The statutes say an alien must prove five years of devotion to the constitution of the United States before he is entitled to citizenship. When an alien resident of this country side-stepped military service on the ground that he owed allegiance to another country, it was held by most judges that this was sufficient proof of lack of devotion, and citizenship has been withheld.

But five years soon will have passed by since the end of the war and the courts will be powerless longer to deny naturalization to this group. The prospect of seeing 50,000 foreigners thus made eligible to participate in the conduct

of a government they declined to defend is a rather peculiar observance for Armistice Day. Doubtless it would be unjust to condemn these foreigners as a class. Many will probably make good citizens. But others will not. They failed the country of their adoption once and they will fail it again. They are here for what they can get out of America and not for what they can put into it.

For Our Own Good

THE total number of American casualties in the World War, including every minor disability, was 641,000. The total of industrial accidents in the United States during 1921 was 1,317,090. For every man in uniform rendered hors de combat in 1918 by shot, shell or influenza germ, two civilians were put out of the economic battle three years later.

Some ten thousand of these peacetime casualties will be completely rehabilitated this year by the Federal Government. Here is one benefit that springs directly from the war, because the influence of veteran legislation and the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, inaugurated exclusively as a veteran enterprise, went far to furnish the impetus which moved Congress to sponsor the new venture.

Few Americans know that the Government is conducting this purely civilian activity alongside its more widely heralded efforts for the war veteran. But surely the civilian task is more universal in application and of closer concern to the public—the veteran himself must admit that. And the Government's recognition of an obligation to the citizen rendered incapable of earning a livelihood by some other mischance than the hazard of war is enlightening witness to the truth that the worker is a private in an army of service to the common good.

When a man becomes incapacitated for work it is more than his misfortune—it is society's. Anyone of us knows this who has had to plug a little harder at the daily grind when illness temporarily removed a fellow employee. Anyone knows it who has seen an epidemic, however mild, run its course through a good-sized factory. It is not so easy to see when the disability problem is spread about over the whole of society, but it is there just the same—everyone of us is working a little harder today because a certain number of our fellows (whom we never saw) caught their hands in lathes or stood in drafts or toppled off scaffoldings and have stopped producing. It is more than humanitarianism to see that they get back on the job as soon as they can—the same job if possible; if not, some other. It is more than charity—it is money in our pockets, time added to the storehouse of minutes that make our lives.

Mr. Berger Is Consistent

THE sentiments of some Americans may have wavered one way or another since the stressful days of 1917 and '18, but this is not true of the Hon. Victor Berger, Congressman from Wisconsin. Mr. Berger is back from a vacation in Germany where he has many friends. He says the "Ruhr situation is the greatest crime committed by the white race, and America is aiding and abetting France." It pains Mr. Berger to think of America abetting France. It pained him in 1917. Mr. Berger also reveals himself as an international economist. He says we ought to dig up a \$1,000,000,000 loan for Germany so as to put her on her feet again.

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THE fIRST Ty*wrtr WAS iNv\$nted 50 y#ars ago?
th8s mmonth, SINce th3n @it sEEMs to —* hav; made
...greqt ProgRe%s.

Public Opinion Supports Idea of World Air Conference

TO ascertain the general trend of sentiment throughout the country on the proposal made by The American Legion that an international conference be called to halt the race for supremacy in military aircraft the Weekly has instituted a selective national poll of opinion. We have asked persons in every State to tell us whether they favor such a conference and why. Our mailing list included members of Congress, Governors, newspaper editors, educators and other men and women who are conspicuous in varied walks of life. The returns to date are tabulated here.

	For	Qualified	Against	Undecided
*Senators	20	0	0	2
*Representatives	88	5	3	4
Governors	12	2	1	5
Editors	192	8	16	1
College presidents	39	0	2	1
Other private citizens	55	2	2	1
TOTALS	406	17	24	14

*Congress is not in session. The Weekly has received acknowledgments from the secretaries of many senators and representatives who are out of the United States or for other reasons are inaccessible.

WHILE Army and Navy experts are gathering for the President data bearing on the international race to see which country can build the largest and deadliest military air force, The American Legion Weekly continues to receive letters from influential persons who believe a conference of the powers should be called to cope with this menace to world peace. The responses to the selective national poll instituted by the Weekly continue to average a little better than eighteen to one in favor of such an effort to limit air armaments by treaty. Many of the writers echo high praise for the Legion's part in initiating the proposal.

The tide of approval which has greeted the Legion's suggestion does not fail to take into account the difficulties which would attend any effort toward the desired goal. But the general feeling seems to be in trying America would have the world to gain and nothing to lose. Representative Rufus Hardy of Texas puts the thought in these words:

It seems impossible for such a conference to be utterly futile, though too much cannot be expected from a first conference. The important thing is the beginning.

Julia C. Lathrop, the great humanitarian who has been included among "America's twelve most famous women," takes the same view. She believes the "sheer discussion" of air limitation "would be invaluable at this time" even in event of "failure to reach a satisfactory conclusion." Her letter follows:

I believe that the sheer discussion by an international conference of a question suddenly so imminent as that of the development of air warfare would be invaluable at this time, provided, however, those called to participate in the conference include not

only technical authorities but also civilians, both men and women, fairly representing public opinion in their respective countries. I am sure that all will agree that a question so immediately affecting civilians and non-combatants cannot receive adequate treatment if dealt with only by technical experts in the production of air equipment for war purposes, nor can the legitimacy of war uses of air be determined save by the agreement of civilians and so-called non-combatants.

As we have seen, terror and emotion cannot be trusted as motives for abandoning war. A dispassionate, accurate, scientific presentation of the destructive resources of air warfare would make a timely appeal to reason and would aid in clarifying our un-

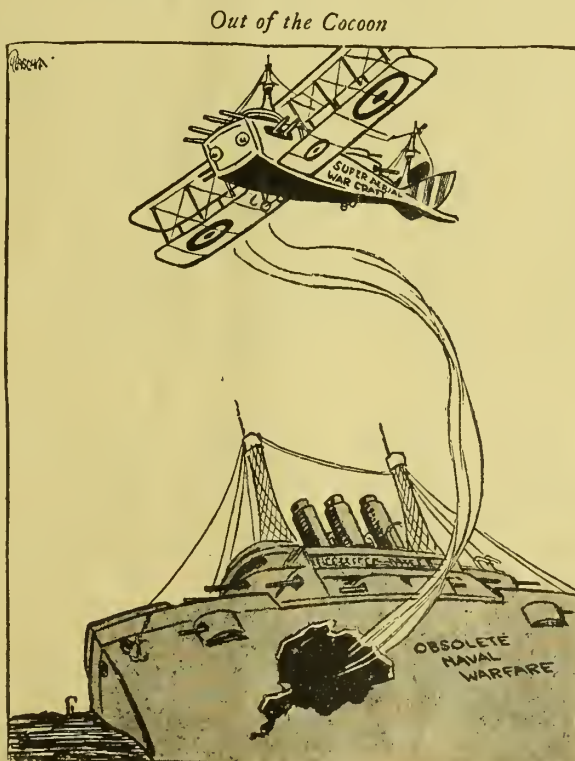
derstanding of the cost of another war, in life and in material wealth. On all this subject the public has little actual knowledge. Even if there were failure to reach a satisfactory conclusion, the testimony of technical experts and the open discussions of such a conference could be made of immeasurable educational value to the whole world.

We may assume that reasonable persons desire to abandon war in the settlement of international disagreements. This is easily said and in theory easily accepted, but the economic and political confusion of more than half the world, the war preparations of which air armament is an astounding indication, show how far we are from any accepted practical program in pursuance of our desire for a peaceful world order. Undoubtedly the world is at the stage for talking and we should lose no sound occasion like this for candid international conference.

In large part I am in hearty agreement with your editorials. I believe, however, that the subtitle [of our editorial of August 10] "An air limitations conference would end the crazy race for international supremacy" is over-sanguine. Is it not the truth that so long as war is the means upon which civilized nations depend to adjust international differences nothing can end "the crazy race"? It is only that the inventor's genius is driven from one new element to another,—to warp some beneficent force of nature to new destructive uses.

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, believes a conference would* contribute to "the general tendency to bring peace." He says:

In a general way I am in favor of an international conference for the limitation upon military aircraft armaments. I advocated the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, supported the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and am in favor of establishing a



(From the Louisville Times)

World Court as proposed by our late President, Mr. Harding. I believe that the general tendency of all these measures is to bring peace to the world, and that we greatly need.

The same note is sounded by several other commentators, for example:

Representative C. L. Richards, Nevada.—It might result in a step in the right direction—some substitute for war. Let's talk for peace, not war.

Representative Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa.—I favor an international conference. Undoubtedly it would be of value; at least it would do no harm.

Robert Fry Clark, president, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.—Any getting-together means progress and better understanding. Economic argument strong.

THE majority of letters received, however, are more outspoken in their support of the Legion's suggestion. These excerpts are representative:

Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa.—This stand of The American Legion Weekly is its greatest contribution to genuine Americanism.

Senator Morris Sheppard, Texas.—I am in favor of all possible arrangements with other nations to limit all kinds of armament and believe membership in League of Nations an effective step in this direction.

Representative Emanuel Celler, New York.—I am heartily in accord with the principle of such limitation of military aircraft, and I am sure that The American Legion Weekly is rendering a great service to this country in advocating such a conference.

The world seems bent upon erecting another Frankenstein to destroy itself, and right thinking and forward thinking people should take heed and see to it that a limit be placed upon the building of military aeroplanes. The number of aeroplanes that France is now building and contemplates building, is enormous, and the havoc that such an armada could bring about, is staggering. England must compete with her, and Italy, Japan and the United States cannot remain supine in the face of such feverish building of military aeries.

There must be a halt, and it is well that you have taken the initiative. I assure you, that if you so desire, I shall be more than pleased to introduce a resolution in the next House embodying this proposal.

Representative James F. Fulbright, Missouri.—I not only favor a conference but a more decided limitation and reduction of the navies through international agreement.

Representative Dow B. Colton, Utah.—I favor an international conference—every move which will tend to limit armament should be favored.

Representative O. J. Kvale, Minnesota.—I most decidedly do favor an international conference to limit military air armament—and make it a real limitation and not merely a gesture.

Representative Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma.—I will give you every aid possible.

Representative S. F. Glatfelter, Pennsylvania.—It is useless to destroy bedbugs and propagate poisonous reptiles. By all means curb the powers of destruction in war.

Representative Clarence Cannon, Mis-

souri.—War is a relic of barbarism, and mutual preparation for war is a crime against civilization and a senseless burden on the taxpayer. It is as unreasonable for nations to swagger about on the high seas with battleships and warplanes in their hip pockets as it is for men to carry automatics on the street and attempt to settle their own differences without resort to courts of law.

Representative Charles I. Stengle, New York.—It's time to stop wars and devote our time and talents to the establishment of Peace.

Representative Tom D. McKeown, Oklahoma.—I am in favor of a conference.

First, because I favor taking every reasonable step possible to reduce the probability of war.

Second, Aircraft is one of the most expensive branches of defense or offense in dollars and cents.

Third, Its cost in life to operate.

Fourth, Its destructiveness to the civil population and non-combatants.

Fifth, If the foremost nations of the earth can agree on a reduction of war facilities of the sea, there is no reason why they cannot agree upon a limitation of the forces of the air.

Sixth, Instead of making the air a vehicle for destruction of human life, let us make it a means of communication by which to get better acquainted, leading to a better understanding and permanent peace.

Representative Walter F. Lineberger of California subscribes to the minority report. He is against a conference and thinks the Weekly's editorials sound like "German and English propaganda" against France. Mr. Lineberger writes:

I am not in favor of a conference for the limitation of aircraft until an agreement has been made by Germany to pay France what she owes her. I think peace of the world is considerably more jeopardized by the refusal of the Germans to pay reparations to the French for the depredations than it is by the so-called French efforts to keep herself in fighting trim to protect herself against further German and Russian depredations.

While very veiled, and adroitly written, the two editorials [of August 10th and 17th] which you enclosed sounded to me like good pieces of German and English propaganda against our historical ally and friend.

Of course, I shall reserve ultimate judgment in the matter until I see what the advisors of President Coolidge and his responsible officers have to say in the matter, since they are in possession of much more complete information and data than I am.

Of course, I may be overly sensitive and suspicious of such articles, but propaganda is so cleverly disguised that it behooves us to be alert.

IN many other quarters the Weekly's editorials have been commended by persons who evidently did not derive from them the implications which lead Mr. Lineberger to criticism. Atcheson L. Hench of the University of Virginia says:

The cool common sense of your editorials of August 10th and 17th is fine. I am glad to see you speaking simply but effectively about armaments, and I hope that these editorials will do their part in making people see straight.

Governor Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas favors a conference but

doubts if a move in that direction now would be productive of good results. "I think President Coolidge is right," he says, adding the hope that "the day may come" when limitation will be possible. The same position is taken by Winthrop Chamberlain, editor of the Minneapolis *Journal* who fears "the present temper of Europe, and especially France" would defeat the ends of such a meeting now. Major General James G. Harbord, who led the Marine brigade at Belleau Wood but achieved his greatest fame as the organizer and commander of the Services of Supply of the A. E. F. goes a step farther. General Harbord who is now President of the Radio Corporation of America writes:

I do not favor such a conference at this time. The practical effect of such agitation at this time will be to ruin what chance the Army and Navy Air Service has for a reasonable appropriation from Congress, at its next session, without accomplishing anything in the way of a conference in which European nations would undoubtedly decline to join.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, a distinguished member of the New York bar, argues the other side of the question. He says the fact that our dreams of disarmament have been shattered is not a reason that we should not continue to work to that end. His letter:

I have read with interest your editorials and agree with you that you are engaged in an important educational campaign and that a determined effort should be made to secure disarmament, or if that be impossible, limitation upon military aircraft armament.

In my opinion that is more important than it was to secure the satisfactory results that were obtained in the limitation of naval armaments—through the initiative of our Government.

Our dreams of complete disarmament, accompanied by the settlement of international disputes in a World Court, have been shattered for the time being, but there is no reason why we should not continue diligently to work toward that end, and I am in accord with you that the limitation of armaments is the first step toward this goal.

My best wishes are with you for the success of your great effort.

Reed G. Landis, an American "ace" and chairman of the Legion's National Committee on Aeronautics, sees limitation as an aid to preparedness:

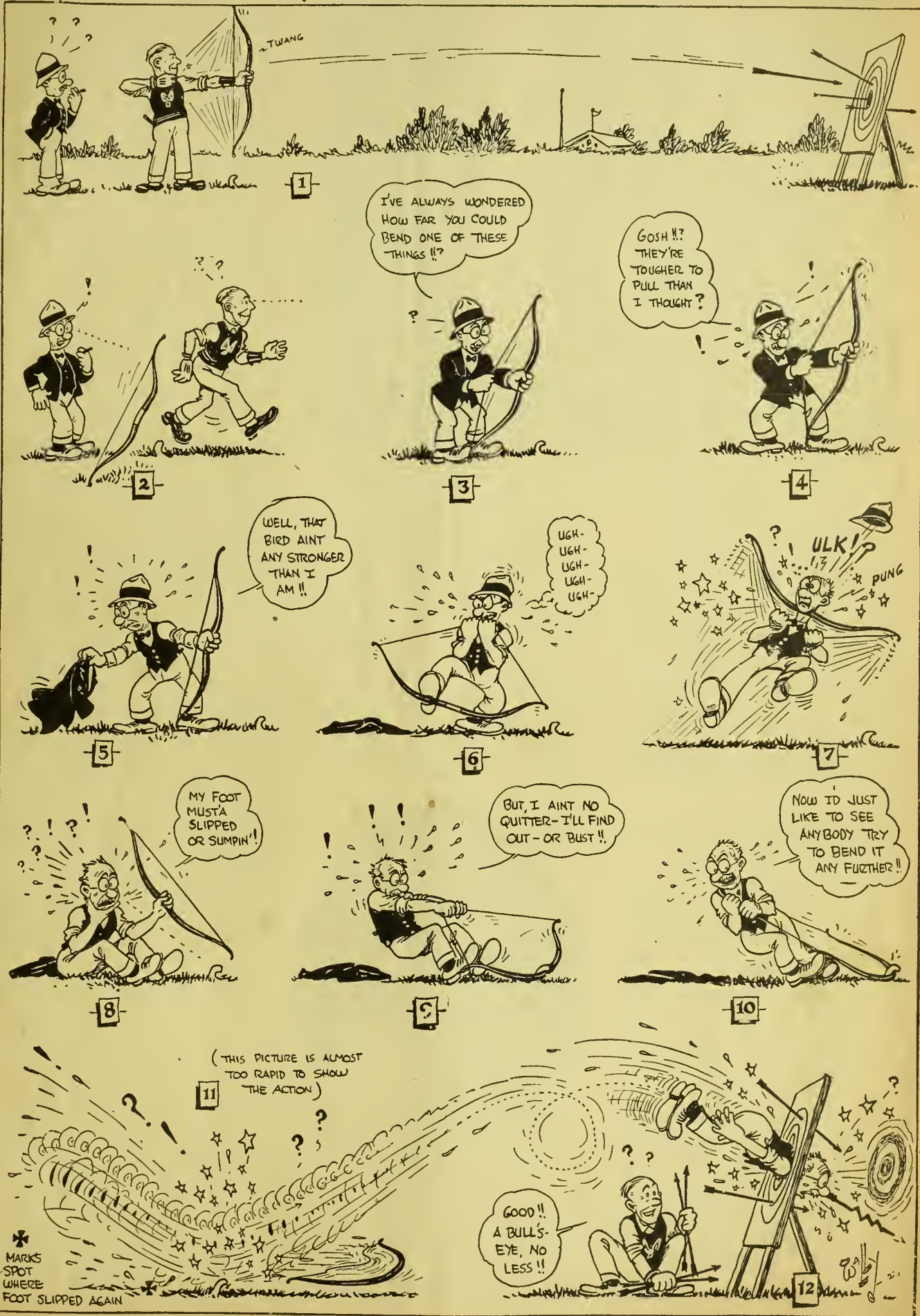
If we are going to have any wars [writes Mr. Landis] we will stand a lot better chance if there has been an intelligent arms limitation program than if our friends in foreign countries have been allowed to run riot and build up tremendously powerful fleets, armies and air establishments.

I believe that the aviation program of the Legion is primarily one of conservative military building and intelligent commercial construction, the commercial construction being desired because of the necessity for modern transportation much more than because of the element of defense that a Merchant Air Marine would supply.

I want to join you in your efforts to secure a conference for the limitation of air armament and will be very happy to do whatever I can. I congratulate you upon the vision and courage of your enterprise.

Why Guns Were Invented

By Wallgren





These Minnesota Auxiliary workers lent a hand when Ralph Gracie Post of Bemidji set out to paint the grandstand at the county fair grounds

These Ladies Paint—No, We Don't Mean What You Mean

THE Beltrami County (Minnesota) Agricultural Association had an empty treasury and a \$15,000 unpainted grandstand at its fair ground. Ralph Gracie Post of the Legion and its Auxiliary unit, of Bemidji, had plenty of public spirit and muscle power and enough surplus money to buy seventy-five gallons of paint. Fifty Legionnaires spent a whole day putting on the first coat. They completed the job on the following Sunday. The Auxiliary unit served lunch on both days and, just to keep the work moving, wielded the brushes after handing out the salads and sandwiches to their hungry husbands and sons. If you don't believe it, the proof is in the picture.

Trouser-Patching One of Many Forms of Auxiliary Activity

PUTTING patches on buddy's trousers has become one of the tasks of The American Legion Auxiliary in many hospitals. The plan was adopted by the National Hospital Committee and has proved popular with women in every hospital district. The women have mending bees one day a week, meeting at the hospital to do the work, and every soldier trots out garments for overhauling. The thought was a happy one, as many women have missed the sewing tasks to which they had so ardently devoted themselves during the war.

A clever plan adopted by the California Auxiliary is that of giving each man in Fremont Hospital a specially baked cake on his birthday. The units at San Mateo, Redwood City, Los Gatos, and San Jose are responsible for the cake-baking.

A report from the Canal Zone department of the Auxiliary gives a delightful picture of the wide scope of work a handful of loyal American women have found to do in Panama.

"We visit every American soldier in hospital several times a week," says the report. "Many American soldiers find themselves in distress, far from home, and we care

for their families, while the Legion cares for the men. We find time to make about 700 garments a year for the babies born in St. Thomas Hospital, where the native women also are cared for.

"We have a clubroom on the Pacific side of the Canal and one on the Atlantic side, and these are open every night to Auxiliary members.

"Our units adopted some of the tuberculous men in Texas hospitals and for them we maintain a 'Cheer Fund.' Out of it a man may borrow money for family needs or a suit of clothes on being discharged. We have bought them a radio set, too, and remember them on holidays and especially at Christmas. We also have sent \$50 to France for a hygiene fund there."



A PRIZE ESSAYIST.—Laura Bernice Reiten of Tampico, Mexico, won a medal offered by Tampico Post to pupils of the American school in that city for the best composition on "What Good Citizenship Means"

The Legion Flag Conference Grows in Authority

SO widespread has the authority of the recent American Legion Flag Conference at Washington become that organizations all over the United States have requested copies of the rules laid down at the conference as published in the Weekly of July 6th. Many thousand copies of a pamphlet containing the rules have been distributed by the National Americanism Commission of the Legion to clubs, societies and individuals outside the Legion and not directly represented at the flag conference, in addition to about 60,000 copies distributed through Legion posts and departments. Orders for hundreds of thousands are expected as a result of tentative inquiries received by the Americanism Commission at Indianapolis. The Kiwanis Club of Chicago already has distributed 1,500 copies of the pamphlet. The American Defense Society has distributed five hundred. The Americanism Commission is supplying the pamphlets at a nominal cost of \$4 a thousand.

One of the finest examples of the manner in which the rules are being distributed came to light recently when Thomas Dismuke Post of Houston, Texas, gave out 15,000 copies of a pamphlet which had been distributed at the expense of the post. This pamphlet was similar in contents to the one issued by the National Americanism Commission. After printing, the pamphlets were turned over to the Houston Chamber of Commerce, which in turn sent them to member firms asking that they be sent out with all monthly statements and similar literature. Dismuke Post plans to distribute about 30,000 more copies of its pamphlet in the same way.

Kansas Legionnaire on Short End of Airplane Deal

A COUNTRYWIDE search is being conducted by Manhattan (Kansas) Post in an effort to find the former head of a Chicago aircraft company who has been indicted by a Chicago grand jury on a charge of obtaining \$7,500 by false pretences from Sam Pickard, a member of the post and a former World War aviator. The post has offered a \$50 reward for information leading to the arrest of Harry Newman, the man indicted. After Pickard was discharged from service he opened an airplane school in Kansas City. He deposited \$7,500 with the Chicago concern to obtain an option on ten new planes. Soon after he paid the money the concern went out of business and its officers disappeared. Harry A. Newby, judge advocate of the Illinois Department of the Legion, presented the facts to the Cook County grand jury which returned the indictment against Newman.

Missouri Post Plucks a Member Right Out of the Sky

WHEN it was first announced that Lieut. Russell L. Maughan of the Army Air Service would try to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific between daylight and dusk, Ross Dugger Post of St. Joseph, Missouri, thought so highly of his daring that it voted to make him a life member. It planned to present him with his membership card and a silk flag as a memento when he appeared at St. Joseph, one of his scheduled stops, for supplies and a leg-stretch.

Post Commander E. W. Remelius and William Summers, post member, were waiting at the St. Joseph flying field, with the

membership card duly made out, when word came that Maughan had been forced down by engine trouble at Avenue City, a suburb of St. Joseph. They sped in an automobile to the cow pasture where Maughan still waited at the side of his plane. The lieutenant welcomed them.

"I appreciate this honor as much as any I have ever received," said the man who had brought down four German planes during the World War and wears the Distinguished Service Cross. He explained that he had not joined the Legion before because of his many moves between air stations.

After the flight in which he was forced down near St. Joseph Legionnaire Maughan won the further plaudits of the entire country by flying from New York to Wyoming in the effort to complete a dawn-to-dusk transcontinental flight.

Portland, Ore., Puts Real Spirit in Welcome to New Citizens

THERE were thousands of men and women in Portland, Oregon, at the beginning of the World War who could not read or write English—men and women born in Europe, steeped in the rigid social systems of ancient countries, who, finding themselves in an entirely new environment, were struggling to adapt themselves to the ways of those about them. After the first misgivings lent by wartime fears, Portland acquired confidence in these folk born overseas. For one thing, Portland was inspired when young men who could not read English offered themselves in large numbers for service in the armed forces of a country in which they had not yet acquired citizenship.

Hundreds of Portland's foster sons returned to their adopted city after the ending of the war and found a new spirit of friendliness toward them—and not only toward them, but toward their mothers and fathers and their younger brothers and sisters. This new spirit was largely the product of effort by Portland Post of The American Legion. Portland Post was composed in the beginning of men who had always known America, young men who had been born in this country and had passed through its schools. These men before the war had had only casual contacts with those other young men of Portland who had come from overseas. But it had come to know them intimately in the training camps at home and on the battle lines in France. And when the war ended they said that those who had been good enough to fight by their sides were worthy of lasting friendship after the war ended.

It was in no patronizing spirit that Portland Post set out to preserve the wartime solidarity of its citizenship, native and foreign-born. Portland Post simply acted according to its perception of the golden rule.

The first thing the post did was to organize an Americanization Council composed of the chairmen of the committees of fraternal and civic organizations of the city which had been trying, sometimes without much success, to help the foreign-born. This council decided that education was the touchstone which would make well-rounded American citizens out of those who found all things American new to them and full of difficulties. The council decided that the public schools offered the best hope of instilling American ideals and an understanding of American customs in the newcomers. Under the leadership of Portland Post thousands of foreign-born were induced to enroll in the night schools of the city.



Lieut. Russell L. Maughan (center), transcontinental air aspirant and wearer of the D.S.C., came down near St. Joseph, Missouri, to find a Legion membership card awaiting him from the hands of Commander E. W. Remilius of Ross Dugger Post (right) and William Summers (left), post member

They were eager to learn. The Legion obtained special teachers for these classes. The University of Oregon helped through its extension courses; during this summer, for instance, it conducted classes to train workers who could carry on the activities.

Portland first realized the importance of the new movement on Washington's Birthday in 1922 when a naturalization ceremony was held in the largest hall in the city and more than 300 persons took the solemn oath of citizenship. As a part of the ceremony the commander of Portland Post presented American Legion memberships to all new citizens who had served with the colors. An individual Legionnaire paid the dues of all these men. American flags were presented to all the new citizens also. On Washington's Birthday in 1923 another big ceremony was held.

The work started by the Legion has now

been taken up by the whole city. Last winter the Women's Club conducted a census of 12,000 foreign-born families and learned their needs. The night schools are serving hundreds of those who wish to become full Americans. And all Portland is assisting them in its friendly way. The city realizes that there is no magic road to a homogeneous citizenship, but it has every hope that education will accomplish its purpose eventually.

Iowa Brings in Recruits by Novel Membership Campaign

IOWA has worked out and put over one of the most effective plans for getting members in American Legion annals. The department executive committee, at its March meeting, voted to award fifteen cash prizes of \$100 each to the fifteen posts which would make the best membership showing by July 1st, then handed State Adjutant James F. Barton the knotty job of devising a scheme by which all posts "could be treated alike."

Barton divided the State's 628 posts into five sections: First, those in cities of more than 50,000 population; second, those in cities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population; third, those in towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 population; fourth, those in towns of from 1,000 to 5,000 population; fifth, those in towns of less than 1,000 population. He stipulated that population would be taken from the government census, and that the number of World War veterans eligible for each post would be figured at five percent of the total population in the respective cities and towns. The prizes would go to the posts which on July 1st showed the largest number of paid-up Legionnaires compared with the eligible available ex-service men and women in the five community classifications.

The prizes were to be distributed in the sections as follows: First, \$100; second, \$100; third, \$100; fourth, three prizes of \$100; fifth, nine prizes of \$100. There are



© Underwood

country is one of the cherished objects of The American Legion. We know that if we can win the young men of today the nation will be safe tomorrow. By urging patriotism, by fostering education, we seek the advancement of the American boy. What happier partnership, then, could there be than one between Legionnaires and Scouts? I am convinced that the Boy Scout troop is the best instrument in the world for the training of the boy, and I know the Legion is the worthiest organization existing for men.—Commander Owsley, addressing Boy Scouts at their summer camp, Bear Mountain, N. Y.

WERE it within my power to do so, I should enroll every member of The American Legion as a scout leader, because to help the boys of our



A good bed, a hot meal, a quick job—that's the service this Legion employment bureau in Aberdeen, South Dakota, gives to harvest hands

three posts in the first section, fourteen in the second, eighteen in the third, 165 in the fourth, and 428 in the fifth. In 1922 there were 4,800 members in the first section, 4,800 in the second, 4,600 in the third, 12,000 in the fourth, and 15,800 in the fifth.

The posts which were finally declared winners are: First, Monahan, Sioux City; second, Hanford, Cedar Rapids; third, Focht-Tennant, Grinnell; fourth, Leo R. Farmer, Sigourney; A. W. Kirchoff, Hartley; Leo P. McNamara, Ida Grove; fifth, Quandahl, Quandahl; T. H. Agar, Kilduff; Donahoe, Donahoe; Brayton, Brayton; Ora Perkins, Millerton; Corp. Elmer H. Brown, Spragueville; Wendell Williams, Danville; St. Quentin, Ely; St. Mihiel, Palmer.

Perhaps the greatest stimulant to members to go and get 'em was the offer by some of the posts to give their champions the \$100 to use for going to the Fifth National Convention at San Francisco.

This Wheat Belt Post Conducts a Real Employment Service

TOWARD the end of the Preamble to the Legion's National Constitution is a clause about devotion to mutual helpfulness. It is more than a mere fine-sounding phrase, as posts throughout the country have shown, and its real meaning has never been better demonstrated than by Sidney L. Smith Post of Aberdeen, South Dakota, which for several years has operated a free employment bureau and helped thousands of service men get work in the South Dakota harvest fields.

Smith Post's employment bureau consists of two 14 by 16 feet wall tents adjoining the municipal building in Aberdeen. Both tents have good floors and electric lights. One tent is used as an office and is equipped with a telephone and most of the other things which in the old days were found in a divisional headquarters. The other tent has army cots, for which the Red Cross has furnished comforters and blankets. Stationery is provided for everybody and shower baths may be had in the municipal building a few steps away.

A Legionnaire is always on duty as manager of the bureau. He registers all the men who come in looking for work. A record is kept of the date each man applies, the date he goes out to work, the employer he is working for, the kind of work he is doing, the wages he gets and other information. While the bureau was established primarily to help farmers near Aberdeen, men have been sent as far as 200 miles in response to requests by telephone, telegram and letter. The bureau also helps men temporarily broke to get odd jobs

about Aberdeen to give them a little stake before going into the fields.

Since the bureau was started three years ago the city has known no trouble arising from activities of the I. W. W. Aberdeen regards the bureau as a community insurance against requests for back-door hand-outs or "the price of something to eat." Whenever such a plea is heard the man making it is referred to the Legion tent and is told that he may guard his self-respect by applying there. An honest man does not hesitate to visit the tent, while the panhandler shuns it.

The real harvest hand is assured of a good meal and a place to sleep, with work forthcoming soon. If he is on his uppers he doesn't have to seek, as in the old days, the jungles infested by I. W. W.'s and other parasites of the harvest fields.

The Legion has been receiving the help of city officials, all civic organizations and all the business men of Aberdeen. The Federal Employment Service has indorsed the employment bureau and co-operates with it. The farmers are exceedingly friendly because they have learned that the men sent out by the bureau are almost invariably real workers. The Legion does not attempt to set wages, leaving this to the employer and the worker. It only specifies that where a man is offered legitimate work at prevailing wages he must accept it or move on.

When the present harvest season was

three-fourths spent the bureau's records showed that 1,100 men had registered, 850 had been provided with work, 750 had been served meals and 350 had been given lodging. The expenses of operating the bureau this year are being met by contributions from the retail merchants of Aberdeen.

"Service Above Self" Motto Works Well for Tennessee Post

KING'S Mountain Post of Johnson City, Tennessee, had the choice of erecting a new clubhouse for itself or of beautifying a park tract as a memorial to the seventeen Johnson City and Washington County men who gave their lives in the World War. It had the money on hand—an enlarged treasury which was the result of "The Legion Follies of 1923," staged during the winter. At the time when this problem of building for itself or for its departed buddies and the community presented itself the post had less than 200 paid-up members. This fact is important to remember, for it had a direct bearing on the post's decision and what came after that decision.

The city council had offered a plot of ground in the best residential section of the city as the memorial site. There wasn't much debate. The park idea won the post. It took as its motto, "Service above self," and went to work. As the pick and shovel squads toiled, a few members stood around and prophesied disintegration of the post if the clubroom plans were dropped, but nobody really believed that.

Fourth of July came and King's Mountain Post made its public accounting. Assisted by every fraternal and civic organization of the community and by the residents of the Mountain Branch Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the post put on the biggest Fourth of July celebration ever seen in East Tennessee, and its program for the memorial dedication included dignitaries who came from all parts of the country.

The sequel to this story is on the books of the post treasurer—a paid-up membership of 336, a gain of 129 over last year. With a new spirit born of numbers and solidarity, and with an even bigger gain in public esteem than in numbers, King's Mountain Post knows its clubhouse problem will solve itself.



The crowd that appeared for the dedication of The American Legion Memorial Park by King's Mountain Post at Johnson City, Tennessee



Then and Now

By the Company Clerk



IT'S a long trail for Legionnaires living east of the Rockies to the Fifth National Convention in San Francisco next month, but nevertheless thousands of Easterners and Middle Westerners will hit that trail soon. Some of the hikers and auto caravans are already on the road. Ralph A. Musselman, a buddy who lives in Rogers, Arkansas, writes: "I am a Legionnaire who would like to take in the convention but am afraid lack of jack will prevent it. I thought perhaps there would be some guy who would like to take a fellow with him," and he sends along the following announcement:

DOES anybody want a regular pal to take in the National Convention with him? Would make a fine mascot for a bunch of live wires. Would consider joining a bunch to give shows along the route to pay expenses. Write to me at Box 307, Rogers, Arkansas.

COMRADE MUSSELMAN fails to state his qualifications as an entertainer, but he might prove the life of the party for some gang of convention-bound Legionnaires.

THE tragedy of the World War will remain for all time in the hearts of the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and wives of those men whose names appear on the government records with the notation "missing in action" unless we fellows who were lucky enough to come back snap into it and give all possible aid in clearing up the mystery surrounding some of these missing comrades. The same is true of those comrades who were killed in action when records fail to give any details of their deaths. The Company Clerk is mighty proud of the Legionnaires who helped locate Chaplain Walsh, who was present at the burial of Comrade John C. Kelley, who died of wounds received in action, and is glad to publish the letter of thanks received from this soldier's mother, Mrs. Mary Frances Kelley:

IHAVE written to thank the comrades who so kindly responded to my appeal to Father Terrence King and to Father J. F. X. Walsh. You cannot imagine how buoyed up I am by the thoughtfulness of the boys who answered, which proves in itself what a great mission the Weekly performs. It must be gratifying to you to feel that you are privileged to aid in this great work of consolation for bereaved relatives. Words fail to express my deep appreciation of your efforts.

WHILE the Company Clerk would like to assist in locating all missing men, lack of space prevents him from bulletining any cases except those which have to do with men reported missing in action and appeals for details regarding men killed in action. Here are a few such cases in which Legionnaires can render invaluable aid to gold-star mothers and other relatives:

PL. HAMLIN of Milo, Maine, writes: "Sylvanus Hoxie, private, Company 5, 39th Infantry, reported killed in action July 26, 1918. This boy's mother is very anxious for particulars of his death.

Fred B. Hedge, service officer of the Legion post in Grassrange, Montana, requests that Legionnaires, who knew Private Jay E. Everett,

Company D, 39th Infantry, who was killed on or about August 1, 1918, during the Aisne-Marne offensive, furnish any details they may know regarding his death or burial.

Miss Monica Flynn of Oil City, Pennsylvania, is interested in securing any available information regarding the death of her brother, James Walter Flynn, first lieutenant, Company D, 112th Infantry, who was killed in the Argonne.

A gold-star mother in Brooklyn, New York, is keeping her vigil for the return of a son who was reported missing in action—Private George Dust, Company D, 28th Infantry, First Division. The only news the mother has received from the Government is that he was reported missing in action. The last letters returned to her were all marked in red ink with the following notations: "Wounded C. P. O., Tours, N. L." Legionnaire William Ackerman of Brooklyn asks his comrades to report any knowledge they may have of the death or whereabouts of this man.

Comrades who were with any of the above outfits have a wonderful chance to render a real service in these cases. Will anyone who can furnish any details please report to the Company Clerk? The information will be transmitted immediately to the interested parties and also chronicled in these columns.

mediately to the interested parties and also chronicled in these columns.

HOW many A. E. F.-ers who used Camp Knotty Ash at Liverpool or Camps Winnall Downs or Morn Hill at Winchester or in the so-called rest camps in other parts of England as a way-stop on the road to France had the opportunity of getting into London and visiting the far-famed Eagle Hut? They will be interested in the following extracts from a letter which W. H. Stevens, a former British Tommy, of London, recently wrote to the New York Herald:

BEING a Londoner and passing daily the Aldwych in the Strand when going to my work as a clerk, it has grieved me greatly to see the old Eagle Hut, which was controlled by the American Y. M. C. A. for all the Allied troops during the war, gradually disappear until there is nothing now left but the site, which is about to be built upon.

I thought it might interest some of the men who were in the American service during the war to know the fate of Eagle Hut. At the hut during the war I had some of the happiest times of my life, and London does not seem to be complete without it.

Being a British Tommy, I used to love going there. Your American boys seem to know how to enjoy themselves and make the most of life and have a knack of making others happy.

There appeared to be friendliness and brightness in the old Eagle Hut in London. One saw, I should imagine, the real Yank as he is in his own country—a jolly good sort, too. If you have any means of getting in touch with the American Eagle Hut officials in London during 1918 I would appreciate it if you would convey my sincere thanks to them.



BEATING MINES INTO MAIL BOXES.—Several new adaptations of the principle of the conversion of swords into plowshares have been discovered since the war. The Canadian Pacific Lines have taken a messenger of hate, a marine mine, sown by the Germans and swept up from the North Sea by the British after the war, and made it into a message box of peace. The letter box shown above is doing duty on the "Empress of Australia," plying the Pacific



Armistice Day is a legal holiday in the thirty-four States indicated by shading in the above map. In many other States its observance is general though unofficial

Fifth Anniversary of War's End Will See 75,000,000 Observing Armistice Day

THIRTY-FOUR States of the Union—among them an unbroken sweep of commonwealth extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific—will this year observe Armistice Day as a legally designated anniversary. The population of these thirty-four States exceeds 75,000,000, so that almost exactly three-fourths of the population of the continental United States will observe this November 11th, the fifth anniversary of the ending of the World War, as a holiday. Actually they will in practise observe the day on November 12th, because this year November 11th happens to fall on a Sunday. This very fact, however, will undoubtedly result in a general observance of the occasion by churches throughout the country.

It is almost wholly the result of Legion activity—local, state and national—that so great a segment of America's population will this year devote November 11th (or 12th) to official recognition of the anniversary of one of the great days in the world's history. Ever since its founding the Legion has been urging the addition of Armistice Day to our list of national holidays—actually we have no real national holidays, though tradition and practise have sanctified such occasions as Independence Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas until they have all the force of anniversaries set aside by Congress.

In many of the States where Armistice Day has not been legally recognized its observance is none the less fairly general by custom established, largely by Legion

influence, during the last five years. For instance, Joseph W. Power, secretary of state in Mississippi, declares, "Although Armistice Day is not a legal holiday here, it is very generally observed." In several States local celebrations have been held under Legion auspices in many communities and the tradition thereby established.

The accompanying map is based on the most accurate information obtainable by the Weekly and includes, it is believed, the most recent data available on the subject.

Kansans Have Until First of Year to File for State Compensation

THE low price of wheat and the delay in payment of the state adjusted compensation, authorized by the voters of the State have been two of the liveliest subjects of discussion in Kansas during the dog days. The wheat price is still stirring dissatisfaction, but, thanks to the Kansas Legislature, adjusted compensation has been now brought out on the straightaway which leads to full payment for all the service men of the State. The Legislature in special session has just passed a law clearing away all the obstacles to payment and checks will be sent to all qualified applicants as soon as clerical and other details will permit.

When the State Supreme Court ruled that Regular Army men who were residents of the State were entitled to compensation, the original bond issue of \$25,000,000 was found to be inadequate to

make full payments to all veterans. The Legislature, therefore, provided for an additional bond issue of whatever amount might be necessary, but not to exceed \$7,000,000.

At the special session it was also voted that all applications for adjusted compensation must be filed before January 1, 1924, and that the final date in reckoning the period of war service of applicants would be June 30, 1919.

Of the 78,000 Kansas veterans estimated to be entitled to payment, 71,000 have already filed claims and 27,000 applications have been approved for payment. Payment is at the rate of \$1 for each day of service between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919. Application forms may be obtained from the State Compensation Board, Topeka, Kansas.

Time Flies for Alien Veterans Who Seek Easy Citizenship

MANY former unnaturalized service men have taken advantage of the special law whereby they can become citizens by producing their honorable discharges and appearing before a naturalization office with two witnesses to identify them since the Weekly published an article recently explaining this law and advising that it would expire on March 3, 1924.

While the act remains in force until March 3, 1924, many men will not have even that much time in which to become naturalized by this quick and easy route. The law, in effect, become inoperative in many communities long before that date because of the fact that naturalization hearings are held only once or twice a year.

Problem of the World War Orphan Will Be Considered at San Francisco

WHEN The American Legion goes into convention next month, one of the big problems certain to confront the delegates will be the care of from 250,000 to 500,000 orphans of World War veterans. How will they be fed, clothed, and educated?

It will be a big job. The Legion knows it already, and that is why George A. Withers, of Kansas, chairman of a National Legion Committee on Orphans, will make before the Fifth National Convention at San Francisco an extensive report on the condition of World War orphans today and the conditions that are sure to arise tomorrow. It is a problem that must be answered before it increases. Today there are a score of organizations that claim to answer the orphan problem, but mostly they have their own exclusive answers, and their answers differ from all other answers, and mostly their answers fail to take into consideration the Legion's determination that the orphans of World War veterans especially are to be given the best treatment possible.

Another factor that makes the job difficult is the impossibility of estimating exactly how big the problem will be. The minimum figure—250,000—is only an estimate. It is based on the fact that Pennsylvania has cared for 18,436 soldiers' and sailors' orphans since the Civil War, and that by the same proportion of representation in the Army and Navy approximately 20,000 World War veterans will leave orphan children as charges on the State of Pennsylvania, and that Pennsylvania's proportion of orphans will hold throughout the country. War Risk Insurance figures cannot hold—too many veterans dropped their insurance and then died. But where positive figures are available they are staggering; for instance, Illinois spent \$167,000 last year on orphaned children of army and navy veterans of all wars. Pennsylvania last year had to care for thirty-eight orphans of Civil War veterans!

But the 250,000 figure hardly does justice to the problem, in the opinion of Mr. Withers, who prophesies that in eleven years, when the peak will be reached, a total of 500,000 orphans will be securing some sort of public assistance from municipalities, counties, States, the Federal Government or The American Legion. It is to meet the request for aid in the Legion that his committee anticipates for itself a lot of work. The Legion, in reality, will be the foster parent of each of these half million orphans. A very small number of them will be in institutions. The fact that in the majority of cases the mother will be left living provides a way out for many. If the husband died during the war his wife undoubtedly partakes of the benefits of his War Risk Insurance. This gives her \$35 for herself and one child, \$42.50 for two children and \$5 extra for each additional child. If the child's mother is dead it secures \$20; two children in one family, \$30; three children, \$40; four children, \$45; five or more children, \$50. Mr. Withers personally believes it is better to pension a widow of good character and let her care for her own children than to send the children to an asylum.

But each year an increasing number of children and wives of World War service men are left without support by the death of fathers from causes which impose upon the Government no responsibility of financial aid for dependents. In many cases widows of World War veterans find them-

selves without funds and are unable to earn enough to support both themselves and their children. Statistics also show that the number of World War veterans deserting their families is fully as large proportionately as desertions by non-service men, and investigations show that a large percentage of service men who have "disappeared," leaving their families in want, are men suffering from mental or physical disabilities for which they have been unable to obtain compensation from the Government. A large proportion of the World War orphans in the state institutions are children who have one parent living, and in some States liberal laws permit service men's children to enter special school-homes if both parents are living but unable to provide for them. The number of true orphans—children whose fathers and mothers have died—is comparatively small among the total number of those who must be given special assistance.

In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

SOME idea of the magnitude of the problem may be gained from the fact that Massachusetts alone, with a population of about four million, has given \$84,500,000 for the benefit of Civil War veterans' families since the Civil War. This is in addition to about \$40,000,000 given by Massachusetts towns and cities. A large share of this went to the support of orphans. And, moreover, it is no transient problem; it still exists. For instance, the State of Pennsylvania, which even today is supporting 38 orphans of Civil War

veterans in a state orphans' home, is also supporting 122 orphans of Spanish War veterans and, so far, only fifteen orphans of World War veterans. Twenty-five years from now it probably will be supporting in the same home nearly a thousand orphans of World War veterans, and the problem will not cease for Pennsylvania for sixty years or more.

These are some of the things that the Legion must anticipate. The American Legion Auxiliary has also been working on the problem. It has a committee, headed by Mrs. Ada C. Sangster, of Sheboygan, Michigan, which has already prepared a preliminary report and is continuing its activities preparatory to placing the Auxiliary's strength behind whatever method may be decided on by the Legion and the Auxiliary jointly to give World War orphans the best care that can be devised.

La Société des 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux is also working on the problem. At its annual meeting in New Orleans last fall it served notice that it would regard the care of orphans as one of its special functions. It laid an assessment of twenty-five cents on each of its members for this purpose and has thus accumulated a large sum for a beginning. It will join with the Legion and the Auxiliary in carrying out a uniform policy. That policy will only be determined, of course, after many complicated facts have been considered. The San Francisco convention will spend much time in reaching a decision, and most departments will send to the convention men and women who have personally studied the problem.

A superficial study of the situation immediately raises several questions:

Shall the Legion establish one central national home for orphans, similar to



THE MARNE DIVISION MONUMENT.—While other famous American divisions fought in the vicinity of Château-Thierry, that town can most logically be claimed by the Third Division. It was in Château-Thierry itself that the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion of the Third Division shared honors with the French in stemming the last German drive toward Paris in May, 1918. The tablets on the memorial gate shown above bear the legends "Commemorative of the Heroic Deeds of the Third Division, United States Army," and "Memorial to the Heroic Dead of the Third Division, United States Army," thereby honoring the living heroes as well as the dead. Carved into the backs of the circular stone seats which flank the shafts are the names and dates of the battles in which the division engaged. The end stones bear the divisional insignia

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Mooseheart, the vast institution in Illinois maintained by the Loyal Order of Moose?

Or shall it establish a group of four or five national homes, each located in one of the main geographical divisions of the country?

Or shall the establishment of homes be entrusted to the departments, many of which, notably Ohio, Iowa, Maine, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, could utilize for a beginning existing institutions founded for the orphaned children of other wars, others to induce their State Legislatures to found and support such institutions with service men in control?

Should the Legion attempt to bear all or a great part of the financial burden of maintaining a national home or state homes, or should it proceed on the assumption that each Legislature will make appropriations for the care of the World War orphans of its State, whether cared for in the State or in a national home? The fact that many States give pensions to widowed mothers for the support of children argues that most certainly the duty of providing for World War orphans would be gladly assumed by the States.

Conceding that it will be necessary to maintain homes, what policy shall be followed regarding placement of children in private homes with a view to adoption by foster parents? The preliminary report of the Auxiliary committee recommends that every effort be made toward "placement," the finding of homes in suitable families, this being regarded as preferable to the placing of children in institutions.

In Indiana and Illinois the care of orphaned children of Civil War veterans produced one problem which possibly may be encountered when the Legion carries out whatever policy it selects. The home at Normal, Illinois, was founded to care exclusively for children of veterans, but years after its establishment, at a time when the number of soldiers' children to be cared for had decreased greatly, the home was opened by the Legislature to other children of impoverished families committed to it by the county courts of the State. The natural result was that a large number of children from the congested districts of large cities were committed to the home, many of them with an unfortunate background, some definitely incorrigible, and the standards and traditions of the home were destroyed. In Indiana attempts also were made to open the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown to children of non-soldiers, but the G. A. R. successfully opposed every proposal and the original character of the home has been preserved. Today it has more than fifty sons and

daughters of World War veterans and 300 children of veterans of the Civil War and Spanish-American War.

The Michigan and Kansas departments of The American Legion are establishing Legion homes for World War orphans. Legion posts of seven counties in Michigan combined to purchase a large structure formerly used as a sanitarium on the shores of Otter Lake, twenty miles northeast of Flint. This is to be the nucleus of a large institution which, under present plans, will be financed by post contributions.

The Kansas department has been able to make an ambitious beginning through the gift of 388 acres of land by Dan Dabney of Independence, father of two veterans of the 35th Division who died after returning from France. The land contains buildings and improvements valued at \$25,000. The Kansas department is now raising a fund of \$75,000 to get the home started and Mr. Dabney has agreed to give \$25,000 in cash instalments over a period of years. The Kansas department hopes that the institution it is founding will eventually become a national orphans' home of the Legion.

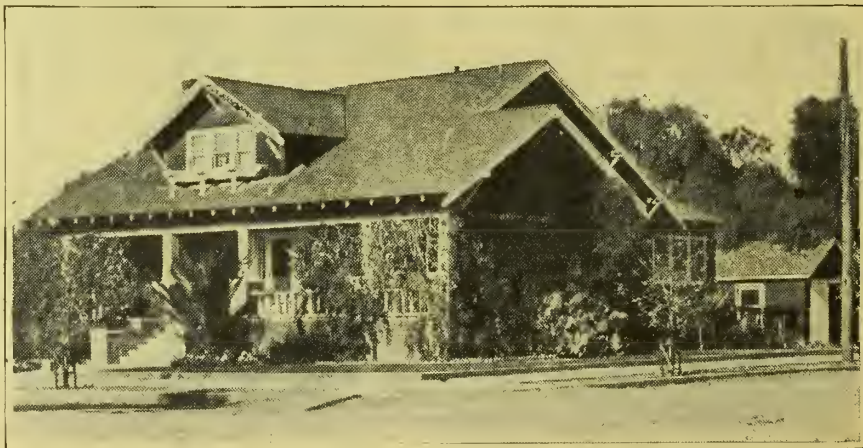
Community Carnival Wipes Out Debt on Clubhouse

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and beaucoup enthusiasm were the net assets of Livermore (California) Post when it embarked on its clubhouse campaign. The first step was the pledging of \$2,000 by members of the post.

An attractive two-story bungalow with a garage and a tennis court on a plot 150 feet square was selected. As the post intended to make its clubhouse as largely as possible a community center and as the members of the post had already shown the sincerity of their ambition by their own pledges, the next move was a general campaign for funds. This took the form of appeal for memberships in the Livermore Post Memorial Home Association, and the campaign proved successful.

The final effort was a two-day community carnival conducted by the Livermore Woman's Improvement Club in co-operation with the Legion and all other local organizations. The net profit of this carnival was \$2,850. This wiped out the last of the debt on the \$5,000 clubhouse and left a margin for furniture and equipment.

The building at present is used by the Legion, the Auxiliary, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Home Department of the Farm Bureau. In addition it is available without charge for all public meetings.



Home of Livermore (California) Post.

Colorado Editor Sounds Warning About Land Opening

FOLLOWING close on the announcement by the Department of the Interior of the opening of 4,700 acres of government land in Gunnison and Montrose Counties, Colorado, in the vicinity of Ouray, as noted in the Weekly of September 21st, comes the following interesting letter from G. M. Green, business manager of the Montrose *Daily Press*, the local newspaper at Montrose, Colorado:

An injustice is being done the ex-service men of the nation, as the enclosed clippings will show. These are from the *Daily Press* and state the true condition of this "land opening," which should be of no attraction, but which is heralded by the press of the nation as a great opportunity for the veterans.

Here is the comment of the *Daily Press* on this particular tract of homestead land:

Papers throughout the United States were served by all the Press associations about big land openings in the west, including "4,700 acres in Gunnison and Montrose counties, near Ouray." The local U. S. land office has no notice of such an opening. Last week word was given out by the local U. S. land office and published in the *Press* that about half a township had just been surveyed near Cimarron and would be open to entry, ex-service men given preference—after the squatters had first chance. So far as can be ascertained, this big "land opening" refers to this tract of land. All the good land has been settled for years, many of the squatters having waited six and seven years for the land to be surveyed and thrown open. Of course they will get the first chance at the land.

So far as there being a big land opening here is concerned, it is far fetched. The news is misleading and it will cause ex-soldiers and others from Maine to California to flood the local U. S. land office with inquiries when in reality there is nothing doing.

The description of the land in the dispatches is sort of queer, being in "Gunnison and Montrose Counties, near Ouray." Frequently notices of "land openings" are published, but in this day, when most of the land worth while is settled, the notices are rather misleading, especially in this case, unless the department has some other land in mind and has not notified the local U. S. land office which, however, is not very liable.

A second clipping announces the fact that the land office in Montrose was receiving inquiries about this land from veterans all over the country and that the chief clerk of the Montrose office had the *Press* article printed above mimeographed and was sending it out to all inquirers as a reply to their requests for information.

Announcement is made by the Department of the Interior that approximately 25,000 acres of public land situated in Mohave County, Arizona, was thrown open to homestead entry by ex-service men on September 24th. Veterans have a ninety-one day preference, after which the remaining land will be opened to the general public. Detailed information may be obtained from the land office in Phoenix, Arizona.

In the last two years the Interior Department has issued 110,330 patents, transferring the ownership of 23,022,630 acres of public lands to homesteaders. The department does not know how many of these patents have been issued to World War veterans. No records of this nature are kept, it is explained. The land embraced in this acreage exceeds in area the States of Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The patents have been issued under the several public land laws, 12,962,064 acres being patented under the Homestead Act, 4,169,411 acres as stock raising homesteads, 338,792 acres as forest homesteads, 82,274 acres as reclamation homesteads, and 215,701 acres as commuted homesteads.

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- 4 vols. Fire Prevention & Insurance, was \$30.00, now . . . 14.80
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STATE CONVENTIONS

MARYLAND

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION: Voted to request Legislature to enact state adjusted compensation bill which will meet constitutional requirements which caused invalidation of bill previously enacted.

ADMINISTRATION: Provided means by which trial, with right of appeal, shall be given member accused of neglect of duty or conduct unbecoming a Legionnaire. Approved uniform election rules for all posts of State. Created office of department judge advocate.

EDUCATION: Declared for continuation and development of University of Maryland.

LEGISLATION: Called for creation of State fund for relief of needy service men and also for creation of home-building fund for benefit of Maryland service men. Declared for passage by Congress of laws creating standing committee of House of Representatives to handle all questions relating to service men, revising War Risk Insurance Act and its amendments and making effective universal draft in time of war that would conscript capital and labor as well as man-power. Requested that Congress pass immediately Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill.

MEMORIAL DAY: Urged that May 30th be set aside as Memorial Day and made state legal holiday.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Proposed to submit to Legislature a bill requiring that medical examinations be held of all men in State at time of taking of Federal decennial census in order to avoid hasty examinations given under Selective Service Act, to provide complete record of military strength of State available at all times and to impress upon men of State their obligation for service during time of war. Established American Legion trophy for marksmanship to be competed for by Maryland National Guard regiments. Declared against any further decrease of armaments by United States.

VETERANS BUREAU: Authorized study of need for additional hospital for Maryland service men.

MISSISSIPPI

AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT LIMITATION: Indorsed The American Legion Weekly's proposal that the United States take the lead in procuring an international conference to draw up plan for limiting aircraft armament.

EDUCATION: Favored co-operation by local, State and Federal Government to provide physical education for all school children.

LAW AND ORDER: Adopted a resolution condemning mob violence.

VETERANS BUREAU: Recommended improvements to Veterans Bureau hospital at Alexandria, La.

NEW MEXICO

BURIAL OF VETERANS: Recommended that present Veterans Bureau system of obtaining competitive bids from undertakers be modified so that bids for burials will be made on basis of service rendered for fixed price within maximum amount of \$100 allowed by law.

CIVIL SERVICE: Favored revision of Civil Service laws by Congress to give nurses in Federal service certain rights, including definite enlistment periods, payment of transportation between stations, transfers after period of service at isolated stations, hospitalization in case of sickness, retirement and disability pay and annual leaves.

INSURANCE: Declared in favor of necessary changes in laws or regulations to permit Veterans Bureau to expend sufficient money to carry on an effective campaign for reinstatement of government insurance by service men, and urged especially that present system, which does not permit payment of traveling expenses of government insurance representatives, be abandoned. Urged laws and regulations be modified to insure right of every service man to reinstate or convert his insurance unless he be actually permanently and totally disabled, it having been found that the surest means of obtaining total and permanent disability rating has been to attempt to reinstate insurance.

LAND: Authorized appointment of committee to investigate status of lands in New Mexico subject to homestead entry by service men.

OFFICERS RETIREMENT RIGHTS: Declared in favor of early passage of law giving disabled emergency officers same retirement rights as those held by disabled Regular Army officers.

VETERANS BUREAU: Urged that spirit of decentralization laws advocated by Legion be guaranteed by changes in regulations giving district offices right to make permanent and total disability ratings, this right now lying wholly with central office of Bureau at Washington. Favored restoration of practice which permitted Bureau physicians to express opinion as to length of time a tuberculous or neuro-psychiatric claimant has been suffering from his disability. Re-

quested district offices be given full authority to arrange for all details in connection with burial of deceased service men entitled to burial at government expense. Favored adoption of enlightened policy in organizing medical personnel of Bureau, so that Bureau physicians would have same rights and privileges possessed by medical officers of Army and Navy and Public Health Service. Advocated regulation giving all men who are discharged from tuberculosis hospitals still suffering from active tuberculosis permanent partial rating of not less than \$80 a month, this rating to be continued at least one year and to be in effect until disease is completely arrested.

OKLAHOMA

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION: Urged passage by vote of people, at coming election, of state adjusted compensation bill approved by Legislature. Indorsed and declared for enactment by Congress of Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill.

EDUCATION: Favored constitutional amendment to give additional funds for schools to be submitted to referendum vote. Went on record against employment in schools of any person whose patriotism is open to question or who might teach radical and destructive doctrines.

LAW AND ORDER: Reaffirmed The American Legion's stand for law and order and urged that in all cases law be supported by officials in orderly and constitutional manner.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Urged adequate support of Citizens' Military Training Camps, National Guard and Regular Army. Declared for passage of Federal bill requiring conscription of labor and capital as well as man-power in time of war.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

107TH INF.—Fifth annual reunion, Seventh Regt. Armory, 65th st. and Park av., New York City, 6 p.m. Sept. 29, under auspices 107th Inf. Post of the Legion. Address George P. Nichols, 66 Beaver st., New York City.

Co. L, 316TH INF. Fifth annual reunion, Hotel Allen, Allentown, Pa., Nov. 17. Address Lloyd J. Spengler, 204 Delaware av., Catasauqua, Pa.

145TH F. A.—Reunion in National Guard armory, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6. Address Irwin Clawson, 1016 Kearns bldg., Salt Lake City.

Y. D. ARTILLERY.—Reunion, 101st and 102d F. A. and 101st Am. Trn., at old campground, Boxford, Mass., Oct. 12. Knox trophy finals between batteries of present 101st and 102d F. A. Sports and clambake. Address L. E. Stover, 84 State st., Boston.

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

GRAVES FUND

To September 4th..... \$150,536.98
Six days ending September 10th.... 1,158.74

Total to September 10th..... \$151,695.72

Contributions acknowledged:

ALABAMA. BESSEMER: Auxiliary, \$100.
CALIFORNIA. LOS GATOS: Los Gatos Post, \$17.10; SAN FRANCISCO: San Francisco Post, \$138; SONORA: Melvin Smyth Post, \$10; GONZALES: Gonzales Post, \$31.
COLORADO. SALINA: Frances E. Wilcox, \$1.
CONNECTICUT. NEW HAVEN: Margaret and Lincoln Braude, \$1; H. R. Leeke, \$1; Stanley Leeke, \$1; John Ridel, \$1; Hamden Post, \$13.96; BROOKLYN: Mrs. Leslie Fanning, \$1; DANIELSON: Eva Davis, \$1; Edward Battey, \$1.
GEORGIA. WAYNESBORO: Auxiliary to Post 120, \$5.
IDAHO. PARRA: Roy H. Alley, \$1; Johan Johnson, \$1.
ILLINOIS. GRANITE CITY: Tri City Post, \$10; Rev. C. D. Bowman, \$1; George M. Moore, \$1; Dr. E. A. Purnell, \$1; H. C. Newlin, \$1; Dr. H. C. H. Schroeder, \$1; BATAVIA: Vasa Lodge, \$3; CICERO: Fred E. Prucha, \$1.
MASSACHUSETTS. FRAMINGHAM: James J. McGrath Post, \$5.
MICHIGAN. STURGIS: Newman Wenzel Post, \$5.
NEBRASKA. HASTINGS: Hastings Post, \$50.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. CLAREMONT: Post 29, \$1.
NEW JERSEY. ORANGE: Chester W. Bussell, \$5; ENGLEWOOD: Auxiliary to Englewood Post, \$25.
NEW YORK. COPEN: Copen Post, \$10; GERMANTOWN: Willet Jennings Post, \$23.37; NIAGARA FALLS: Voiture Locale 368, \$10; AMSTERDAM: Herbert E. Miller, Jr., \$1.
NORTH CAROLINA. DURHAM: Auxiliary to Durham Post, \$25; WILSON: Auxiliary to Robert B. Anderson Post, \$15; MONROE: Auxiliary to Melvin Deese Post, \$20; ROXBORO: Auxiliary to Lester Blackwell Post, \$5; NORTH WILKESBORO: Auxiliary to Watauga County Post, \$5; HIGH POINT: Auxiliary to Andrew Jackson Post, \$25.
NORTH DAKOTA. STANTON: Vernon V. Isaacs Post, \$5.
OHIO. CLEVELAND: Henry P. Shupe Machine Gun Post and Auxiliary, \$1,312.19; Victory Post, \$50; DELTA: Auxiliary, \$2; CINCINNATI: Maurice Freiberg, \$56.47.
OREGON. SALEM: A. C. Hopkins, \$5.
PENNSYLVANIA. NORTH EAST: W. W. Wellman, \$1; ST. CLAIR: Auxiliary to St. Clair Post, \$5.
SOUTH DAKOTA. TIMBER LAKE: Gene Gelino Post, \$5.
VERMONT. JOHNSON: Auxiliary, \$2; ARLINGTON: Arlington Post, \$5; FAIR HAVEN: Fair Haven Post, \$3.61.
VIRGINIA. GLOUCESTER: Auxiliary to Cornelia Thompson Post, \$5.
WYOMING. EVANSTON: Medicine Butte Post, \$15.

TOURISTS' GUIDE to the NATIONAL CONVENTION

San Francisco, Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Hotel Accommodations Ample

AMPLE accommodations will be available at San Francisco for all visiting Legionnaires, according to Chief of Police Daniel J. O'Brien, chairman of the hotel-housing committee for the Fifth National Convention. Assignment of hotel space has been completed, and all state delegations will be housed within a few blocks of the civic auditorium where the convention itself will be held. Space for parking 125 Pullman cars has already been allocated. Hotel reservations, the National Convention Committee again points out, should come only through department headquarters of the Legion.

Reno Says, "Look in on Us"

DARRELL DUNKLE Post of Reno, Nevada, asks leave to present the following: "Yap! Real high, wide, and fancy rough-riding, broncho-busting, steer-throwing, roping—and, well—everything that made the West a thrilling place to read about will be on the program for the three days' rodeo to be held at the time when American Legion delegates are passing through Reno on their way to San Francisco. Your ticket is good for a three-day stopover in Reno. Your special train to the convention will be held over in Reno to give you the chance to see the show, the '49 camp, 'n' everything—the finest little town this side of Paris. Speaking of Paris—well, sometimes we ex-A. E. F.'s forget and call the Truckee the Seine. Reno, you know, is well known!—but we'd like to show you the real Reno as we know it. And listen, Buddy—Darrell Dunkle Post of Reno is stepping high to make this rodeo a great success. We have Garcia, the master manager of famous rodeos, to see that the best riders, the wildest horses, and the gamest steers in all the West are in the arena during the three great days. Mayor Roberts, Chief of Police Kirkley and all the city fathers are behind us. So is the governor of the State—Governor Scrugham is a Legion man, one of the first organizers of the national Legion and a member of our post. Visit us—sure!"

LEGION LIBRARY

Book Service

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

OVERSEAS STARS AND STRIPES. A reprint of all of the 71 issues of The Stars and Stripes, the A. E. F. newspaper, printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the paper was discontinued. 568 full pages, 18 x 24 inches. Price: \$10.80.

THROUGH THE WHEAT. By Thomas Boyd. The war as it looked to a private in the 83d Co., Sixth Marines. 266 pages. Price: \$1.75.

OUR 110 DAYS FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By Marquis James. An interesting and accurate narrative of The American Legion written by a man who has been behind the scenes in Legion activities since the formation or the organization, and who brings to light many hitherto untold incidents which have shaped the Legion's course and influenced public affairs since the Paris Caucus in March, 1919, through the New Orleans convention. 320 pages. 36 illustrations. Price: \$2.50.

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A La Carte

We had quarreled at our dinner,
Though I'd ordered quite a spread.
"It's the woman does the paying,"
She snapped, "when all is said."

Then I tossed the check right at her
And I left her in a daze.

"Have your way," I sadly snorted,
"Here's one time the woman pays."
—E. D. K.

He's the One Who Needs It

"Can I sell you some automobile insurance?"

"I don't own a car."
"Well, you cross the street several times a day, don't you?"

Cost of Transportation

Mr. Smiff: "Say, pahson, if de gospel am free, den huccum yo' is allus yellin' fo' money so?"

Pahson Jones: "De gospel am free, deacon, an' so am wattah, but yo' gotta pay fo' de bucket yo' totes it in."

Oh, Those Women!

He had just returned from the prize fight and was all excited over it.

"It was a great scrap, Mary," he said to his wife, "and Red Mike took the count."

"Yes?" she inquired disinterestedly. "And where did he take him?"

And as he gazed at her in amazement, she added:

"And what became of the countess?"
Then, strong man that he was, he swooned.

The New Degree

"She's an M.D."
"I never knew she had studied medicine."
"She didn't. She's a Marathon Dancer."

Search No Further

She: "The man I marry must be bold but not audacious; handsome as Apollo, yet industrious as Vulcan; wise as Solomon, but meek as Moses—a man all women would court, yet devoted to only the one woman."
He: "How lucky we met."

Out of Place

Captain Zoomer: "The Aviation Officers' School film had a private showing last night."

General Airpocket: "Good Lord! How on earth did he get into the picture?"

Service

Recruit: "The captain says I'm to draw my regulation uniform."

Supply Sergeant: "Sure, buddy. How'll you have it—too large or too small?"

Retribution

Chief Telephone Operator: "What's Gladys's crying about?"

Assistant Ditto: "She called up a friend and gave herself a wrong number."

Facial Exchange

"It's her fourth marriage."
"They say her face is her fortune."
"Then she certainly keeps her money in circulation."

Sympathy

I think of Ponce de Leon
With a heartache, I confess,
Because his dreams were fruitless
And his questings lacked success.
He went seeking for a fountain
Into which he planned to dip,
Then, like water off a duck's back,
From his frame the years would slip.

But, in spite of all his efforts,
Fate denied that he should know
The prize that he was hunting
And the magic fountain's flow.
So I pity Ponce de Leon
Seeking youth in far off lands,
When he could have lived like Riley
By annexing monkey glands.
—Edgar Daniel Kramer

Reaching for His Hat—

Miss Hoamly (archly): "Helen of Troy, you know, had a face that launched a thousand ships."

Mr. Sinnick: "Yes, but which way were they going?"

The Cause of the Pull

A small motor-boat turned turtle a mile or so outside the harbor, and its two occupants had a tough time swimming ashore. As they lay puffing on the sand, one said:

"My gosh, but that was hard work. I never thought I'd make it against the pull of the tide."

"Tide nothing," returned the other. "I had the launch fastened to that emergency rope you wear around your waist all the time."

Inevitable

"Howdy, Sam, how is yo' boy?"

"Tollable, tollable."

"Seed him last night, an' I noticed somepin pow'ful strange about him—yassuh, pow'ful strange."

"He can't help it, Pete. Don't blame him. Dat's his wife."

Specified

"A woman," remarked the man who got his education out of books, "is a delicate creature and should be handled with gloves."

"Yes," chuckled the guy who got his the other way, "boxing gloves."

Totally Wasted

Insurance Agent: "This policy would protect you, too, in case your wife should die."

Mr. Meekleigh: "But in that case I wouldn't need protection."

Accommodating

A stranger visiting a small town for the first time was surprised to find two jails facing each



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The American Legion Weekly
627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City

other on the main street. He sought enlightenment of a passing native.

"What's the reason for building two jails across from each other like that?" he inquired. "Surely you haven't enough law breakers here to fill both."

"Nope, you're right, mister," admitted the townsman. "But we got two unlawful men here in for life and they just naturally can't get along with each other in the same building."

The Drawback

"Wonderful nights out here!" enthused the tourist, as he gazed appreciatively at the star-studded sky.

"Yeah," responded the over-acclimated native. "Would be if thar was only some way to enjoy them."

Trouble Ahead

"Did you take the missus on your fishing trip?" inquired a friend.

"Yes," replied the angler bitterly, "and daw-gone it, she liked it!"

A Champ

It so happened that just as the sidewalk astronomer shifted his telescope to observe a certain portion of the heavens, a star fell.

"Sure!" ejaculated a neighboring night watchman. "An' ain't that feller the dandy shot, now?"

Logical Inference

Mrs. Bibbs (reading morning paper): "His wife saw him fall into the river and immediately rushed to the bank."

Mr. Bibbs: "Mighty poor taste she showed, being in such a hurry to collect his insurance money."

Showing Her Interest

Miss Oldrich: "I was introduced to a wonderful conductor at the musicale."

Miss Newrich: "Indeed? What line does he work on?"

Grave Humor

Kriss: "She was always raising thunder with him."

Kross: "Yes, indeed. I believe she's glad that he died first, so she can go after him."

Thoroughly Acquainted

"Daughter, is that young man of yours well educated? Is he at all familiar with Shakespeare?"

"Why, of course, dad. He always calls Shakespeare 'Willie'."

So They Say

Howard: "Isn't it strange how many women are shooting their husbands nowadays?"

Jay: "Nothing strange about it. Widows are supposed to be much more fascinating than divorcees."

Appropriate

The pretty, but slightly cynical, young woman had enrolled as an agent to sell magazine subscriptions. Her very first call brought her face to face with one of those male householders who think they are real lady-killers.

"But most of these magazines you have appear to be especially for women," he objected, in an effort to prolong the conversation. "Haven't you anything for men?"

"Oh, yes," she replied brightly. "Here's *Our Dumb Animals*."

Well, Possibly

The doctor of the breed who knows everything and is willing to impart his information to all comers whether it is asked for or not had just been introduced to a mother and her small son at a church social.

"Madam," he said learnedly, "you should have your child's tonsils removed at once, so he will not have to wear those bandages about his throat."

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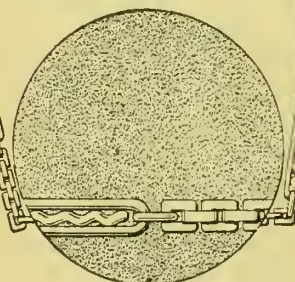
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"All right, doctor," she replied agreeably, "if you think it will help that boil on his neck any."

One Chance

It was at a business men's luncheon and the official bore had already been talking for fifteen minutes.

"After partaking of such a bountiful meal, gentleman," he said, preparing to get a fresh grasp on his subject, "I do not feel much like talking, but—"

"Hey, waiter," called a desperate voice, tinged with a note of hope, "bring the gentleman a sandwich."

Think It Over

Miss Tellit: "Jack says the world owes him a living."

Miss Richun: "I wonder . . . And he says I am all the world to him."

Otherwise No Object

"But this statement of yours doesn't show any assets," said the banker to the worried looking individual who had called upon him for a favor.

"Sure it don't," agreed the other. "That's what I came to borrow for."

Makes It Unusual

Reporter: "Here's a good murder story." City Editor: "Write it for a quarter of a column on the inside."

"But they caught the murderer." "They did? Two full columns for the front page. That's real news."

Occupied

Caller: "Is your mother home?"

Little Betty: "Yes, but I don't think she would like to be disturbed just now. She's having a fuss with father."

The Lost Legion

(Continued from page 7)

to handle such cases. Fortunately Wisconsin is so equipped. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that many States are not."

Dr. Lorenz called attention to a portion of his report suggesting an immediate change in prison regulations as a means of temporary relief:

"Practically all prison officials believe that their problems of prison discipline are made more difficult because of mentally irresponsible inmates. From our investigation we are of the opinion that many of the trivial offenses which cannot be tolerated in a prison are committed by feeble-minded. Infraction of rules cannot be ignored. Examples must be made, else control will be difficult. Unfortunately those guilty of infractions are rarely responsible. We therefore suggest as a remedy the complete segregation of mentally irresponsible inmates within the prison itself. It is imperative that this segregation be complete and be applied from the standpoint of employment, custodial care and supervision, disciplinary measures and medical supervision and attention.

"The segregated class could be allowed certain liberties that might be dangerous from the prison point of view if witnessed by the mentally responsible inmates. It is believed that this can be easily accomplished if the mental status of the prisoner is determined shortly after he is admitted, and, incidentally, if the prison authorities are sympathetic to such an arrangement."

The surprising discoveries incident to the survey were not confined to the mentally deficient men, however, and in this connection Dr. Lorenz cited a number of case reports appearing under the general heading: "Sentenced for Trivial Offenses."

His own autobiography as furnished his examiners shows that G. N., now an inmate of the Green Bay Reformatory, is 25 years old, married, the father of two dependent children, and owner of a farm in the northern part of Wisconsin. His clinical record shows that he is normal mentally and physically. His police record shows that he is under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for complicity in the theft of eight chickens. G. N. pleaded guilty when arraigned but was given no chance to pay a fine. He is worried over the prospects of his wife and children and ashamed of his part in the foolish escapade that brought him to the reformatory.

A. H., who served in the A. E. F. with the 119th Field Artillery, is another normal prisoner who proved to be a victim of circumstances rather than vicious intent. A. H. owns a farm in northern Wisconsin near a large lumber camp. He objected when the lumber company's horses dined at his haystack and thus incurred the enmity of the lumberjacks. At the height of this quarrel he gave one of the lumberjacks a beating and was sentenced to a year for "assault and battery with intent to do great bodily harm."

Such cases as these received immediate attention from Governor Blaine. As Dr. Lorenz pointed out, it was easy to find a remedy where only a miscarriage of justice was involved. The prisoners were paroled—some of them to state officials of The American Legion—and put well on the way toward rehabilitation.

The cases of the mental derelicts, of course, were not subject to such ready treatment. J. C., for instance, whose story was told at the beginning of this article, will probably never be a useful member of society again. He cannot receive proper care in the penitentiary nor can he be transferred to the state hospital until arrangements for the handling of violently insane patients have been perfected.

Virtually every class of mental disease was discovered in the Wisconsin survey. At the Green Bay Reformatory twelve men were found whose intelligence was less than that of a nine-year-old child. Forty-four were classified as morons—mentally between nine and eleven years old. Epilepsy was common and the disease was generally associated with a mental deterioration.

T. B., a prisoner at Waupun, enlisted in the Navy in 1916. He was discharged for physical disability and immediately enlisted in the Army. He served in the Sixth Cavalry for six months and then was discharged because of epilepsy. Later he enlisted in the coast artillery and served until 1920, when it was learned that he was subject to fits. He attempted to pass a check for \$45, but his work as a forger was so poor that he was immediately arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years. His condition, physically and mentally, is classed as serious.

M. S., now twenty-four years of age and a convict, spent most of his life

in sanatoria and similar institutions until the time of his arrest for theft. The longest continuous period during which he was not a patient in a psychopathic ward was the two years of his army service. His police record began in Rochester, New York, a number of years ago, when he broke into a school-house "to sleep." He was released from Elmira Reformatory and engaged in petty thievery. His arrest in this connection resulted in his being placed in an asylum. He was released in February, 1917, and immediately enlisted in the Army. He served two and one half years. His history since that time is a monotonous record of thievery and arrest. His mental condition was not detected at the time of his most recent trial because of the fact that he pleaded guilty at once and showed no further interest in his future. M. S. has an intelligence about the same as that of a nine-year-old child.

The case of C. L. in the state reformatory at Green Bay was of more than average interest to the investigators because it indicates what may happen to young offenders of average intelligence carelessly classified after arrest. C. L. enlisted in the Army in 1916 after an unhappy childhood. His home life had given him a melancholy turn of mind that was not altered by his army experience. He served in the Army for seventeen months, during which time he was wounded once in the face by a pistol bullet and in forty-two places about the body by high explosive.

He was arrested in Milwaukee for riding in a stolen automobile and sentenced despite his unwavering declaration of innocence. At the time he was interviewed by the doctors conducting the survey he was in a serious state of nervous depression and bordering on a mental collapse.

In his case relief was immediate. He was recommended for treatment in the psychiatric hospital, transferred on the personal order of Governor Blaine and given care to which he showed a ready response.

A. B. presented a similar problem. He was a bit erratic but not of low-grade intelligence. After his discharge from the Army he saved his money intending to buy a motor truck. When he had \$244 in the bank he bought a truck that cost \$300 and tendered a check for the full amount. He was sentenced to three years.

In reciting the circumstances of his trial A. B. was close to tears. He was agitated and restless throughout the interview. In his case treatment was suggested as a preventive measure.

E. S. is serving a sentence of eight years for picking pockets. The specific crime for which he was arrested was committed when he was drunk. That E. S. might be mentally deficient was not suspected during his trial but became evident after he had begun to serve his sentence. He was found to be suffering from epilepsy and serious mental deterioration.

The history sheets in dozens of other cases are so similar as to be monotonous—the dreary stories of returned soldiers and sailors who suddenly found themselves in a changed world facing responsibilities for which they were totally unfitted—sick men branded as criminals and sent to penitentiaries instead of to hospitals—unfortunate victims of cruelty at the hands of a civilization unable to understand them. It is easy enough to see how these

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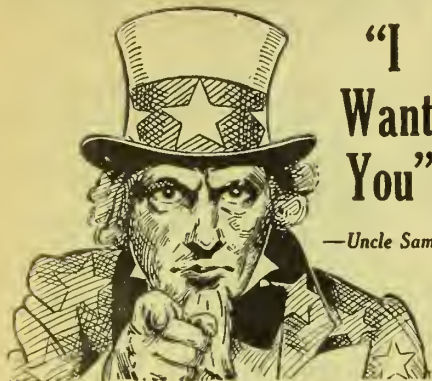
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men got into prison. Guilty or innocent of the crimes charged against them, they were not mentally competent to defend themselves—the evidence bears this out.

The influences that led the guilty ones to crime are more complicated. With respect to this, Dr. Lorenz says in his report:

"Different opinions may be held as to the possible influence of military experience and military training upon subsequent criminality. We especially feel the need of illustrating the cases that we regard as being influenced in this way. Beforehand we wish to stress a certain disregard for property rights that we personally observed in the military service, especially overseas. Clothing and equipment was a government issue. It was assigned to an individual but was not regarded by the soldier as individual property. To help himself whenever in need was a common practice overseas, and with active divisions large amounts of property became so-called salvage dumps. For a soldier to help himself to necessary equipment from such salvage piles was generally sanctioned. The property rights of organizations to equipment were commonly disregarded. A shortage made up by stealing from a nearby organization was done, and not infrequently with the knowledge of commanding officers. Property became still more a matter of mere taking as the troops engaged in battle.

"The influence of such experience commonly practiced and occasionally sanctioned by those in authority was not conducive to respecting property rights at home. A normal mind, of course, is expected to adjust itself to the widely different situations of war and peace, but the relatively immature mind might easily be influenced by such practices, or the young soldier lacking in character because of the absence of home influences during childhood, or the memories of such, might be looked upon as receiving a pernicious moral twist by such experience.

"Nothing in war is uplifting, at least not for the humbler participants. Those who actually got into battle and witnessed or took part in the dreadfulness of war may later in civil life have committed some overt act which by comparison with compulsory military duty seemed inconsequential. That such cases might be regarded in the light of war experiences brought into civil life requires no great stretch of the imagination."

Dr. Lorenz points out that in the cases of fifty-one former service men the crimes for which they were convicted were directly associated with alcoholism. "In many instances," he says, "the crimes were committed during periods of mental confusion.

"The impression is gotten from the examination of these cases that the intoxication is unusual and different in character from that formerly resulting from alcoholic over-indulgence. The concoctions manufactured nowadays are apparently more potent in producing prolonged confusion than the alcoholic drinks of former times. . . . In two instances the former service men had been employed to guard booze convoys! Their employers probably regarded them as especially fitted for this work because of their military experience.

"Drug addictions were surprisingly absent among these ex-service men. Only two were found among the 134 at Waupun and none at the reformatory."

A combination of war-time psychology and the exigencies of post-prohibition liquor traffic was cited by Dr. Lorenz in the case of a Canadian soldier now under sentence for a robbery committed in a moonshine clearing house in Superior.

"I took an especial interest in that boy's case," the doctor said, "because it was so typical of soldier psychology as I had a chance to see it in service.

"This youth was employed as a bouncer in a dive of a particularly vicious character. But it never occurred to him that it was exceptionally bad. He had entered the Canadian army when he was just sixteen years old and he had been in from the start to the finish. Killing had been a matter of ordinary routine, and such things as knife and pistol fights seemed trivial in comparison. When I interviewed him I found him normal. His brain functioned logically but he was able to deduce his responsibility of conduct only from such experiences as he had gained during the war.

"One night a foreigner came into the dive where this boy was working. He got very drunk and started a fight, during which he was knocked unconscious. As he lay on the floor two of the other patrons of the place began to take his money away from him. Whereupon the young Canadian whipped both of them and took the money himself.

"That, to my mind, is a perfectly logical, natural thing for a man with this ethical background to do. Under ordinary circumstances he would not have thought of robbing this victim. But when he saw that somebody else was going to commit the robbery he decided that he might as well share in the spoils. There is plenty of good in that boy and with proper attention he can be made a useful citizen.

"The survey has brought many tangible results in this State. We have more than twenty of the men we examined under attention at the psychiatric hospital. A number of them have been paroled and a large percentage of the more serious cases will receive attention as soon as our new hospital is available.

"It is quite obvious that something should be done nationally in this situation. The prisons of the United States undoubtedly are filled with former service men who shouldn't be there. Such men cannot be given a fair chance until they are located.

"Similarly I have no doubt that thousands of compensable cases are to be found in penal institutions where it is impossible for the men to make known their claims. In most prisons they are allowed to write one letter every two weeks. That would mean that they could establish their claims in about twenty years.

"The ultimate solution to the problem is, of course, the establishment of hospitals where these men can be treated. It is stupid to send a man to prison for crime when he is not mentally responsible. There can be no answer to the problem in a mere denial that the problem exists."

It was recognized several years ago that a large percentage of former service men at odds with the law were sick men who no longer could recognize the difference between right and wrong. But of all the States which sent their sons to the war only Wisconsin has substituted a scientific inquiry for guesswork. The survey was made through organizations already in

existence and cost the State less than \$200.

Less than \$200—and it has been sufficient to startle the whole United States and set afoot a common-sense movement "to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

Duds!

(Continued from page 6)

way. The street was deserted. He looked out. The suspect was gone. He thrust his head out again. The mysterious figure was slipping along the wall toward him. It slid into the next entry, not six feet away.

Calamaco waited—someone else was coming up the street. He heard the voices of Frenchmen, laughter. They passed him, a French officer, a civilian and a woman. Discussing a play which they had just witnessed, they moved toward the door where the other shadow hid.

Calamaco slipped out of his hiding place, hoping that the other man's attention would be attracted to the trio. He moved through the darkness along the wall. At the moment the French officer turned.

"What's that?" Calamaco heard him ask.

The Frenchman flashed the beam of a pocket electric lamp. Calamaco stared. Within the light, not three feet away, Louis Benito was crawling along the wall. The Frenchman's flash illuminated two faces and two automatic pistols. Both fired at the same time. Calamaco's gun jammed, he felt a blow upon his face, and he struck out, bringing his own pistol down on Benito's head.

Benito fired again. Calamaco, disarmed, or rather armed with a broken automatic, slid into the darkness and ran. He admitted later that he did not slacken his pace for any of the hills between that corner and the office.

He was not badly hurt. The bullet had missed him, but the blood on his face was from the fugitive Benito's blow. Ordering the sergeant who had just come in to take charge of the office, I turned to go. The telephone summoned me back.

Lieutenant Stevenson of the Intelligence was calling again. He had hurried to Rue Nationale and Rue Bourge Belle and into the Provost Marshal's office to talk to me. Would I come?

I promised to be there at once. As a D. C. I. car drew up outside with squeaking brakes, I ran downstairs, followed by Calamaco.

"To the Provost Marshal's office," I ordered the chauffeur, "and never mind the speed. If anyone comes in or calls up," I shouted back to the sergeant, "send him to guard the railroad stations and the yards."

Calamaco and I reached the Provost Marshal's office. Through the window we could see a doctor bandaging the head of Corporal Lipschutz. Lieutenant Stevenson stood looking at his watch.

Hurriedly I opened the door. Calamaco stumbled after me. Once inside, he turned loose a siren wail. Corporal Lipschutz had leaped from his chair and was reaching wildly for his pistol.

"It's him! It's Louis Benito!" Lipschutz shouted. "There's the man who attacked me!"

In the meantime the lost legion in American penitentiaries musters its 20,000, of whom it may be conservatively estimated that at least 5,000, in dire need of medical aid instead of the usual course in quarrying rock, wonder why they are being punished.

"It's her!" accused Calamaco, and tumbled back, bewildered.

A dud!

Calamaco of the D. C. I. and Lipschutz of the Intelligence Department had trailed each other all over Rue Nationale. Each had thought the other was Louis Benito. Both, returning at night to the spot where they had sighted each other that afternoon, had waited feverishly to get the drop.

Fifty healthy men had chased up alleys and down gutters. The whole Le Mans Intelligence Department had hunted my man; my whole outfit had gunned for a corporal in the Intelligence! I was mad. Lieutenant Stevenson was mad. For a week, until we recovered a late sense of humor, we were on official terms and very stiff ones. We blamed them, they blamed us.

In the privacy of our own offices we each dealt severely with our careless operators. That night Calamaco held up his right hand and promised never to carry a gun again. The next day he became a cook once more in the officers' mess—an excellent cook. Corporal Lipschutz went back to duty, reprimanded.

But the case of Calamaco versus Lipschutz unhappily was not finished. Each man had hit the other with a jammed automatic, and each carried his honorable scars for weeks. Meanwhile Louis Benito still walked at large.

This first report came from the French police in the morning:

"Vandals with pistols raided the shop of a pork butcher on Rue Nationale at Rue Bourge Belle last night, destroying plate glass windows, tile wall space, and several plates in the refrigerator with pistol fire. The damage is estimated at 10,000 francs. The pork butcher, M. Farquair, is an eminently respectable citizen, and can think of no American who would hold enmity toward him. You will oblige by investigating the case and reporting it at once."

We replied immediately—the claims department had been requested to make good the damage. We thought it was a closed case, that Calamaco-Lipschutz affray. But no!

Non, non, non!

Came another report from the French police.

"M. Barduc, the esteemed hairdresser and perfumer, his wife, and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Griève of the artillery, were attacked by armed assassins on Rue Nationale at Rue Bourge Belle night before last, and escaped in a rain of lead. Neither M. Barduc nor Lieutenant Griève had any enemies among the Americans, and the attack probably was the work of savages."

"Lieutenant Griève further reports that his brother-in-law, M. Barduc, who is an eminently respectable citizen, made off amidst the shots of his

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again, and will be until the people over there get some handier way of paying for what they buy than in carloads of paper money.

A poor outlook for our investment in merchant shipping, you say? Not necessarily. It would take the best private shipowner at least five years to build up the machinery for getting cargoes, the agencies abroad, the personnel here, the reputation and the credit and above all the smooth-running, recognized, dependable service essential to an established shipping business. Under present economic conditions in the world at large, all the millions of Henry Ford could not carry the losses of such an operation, however certain the profit might be in the end. But the United States Government can do it. What is more, it will have to do it, for in the last analysis there is no question of our having, or not having, a merchant marine; we have got to have one, and as the only agency that can finance the creation of one is the United States Government, it is going to have to do that financing, and you and I are going to have to put up what it costs, whether we like it or not.

For since the war many things have changed in the world. It is not because President Harding fought so valiantly for an American merchant marine that we must have our own ships; nor because Congress has voted it; nor even because, at bottom, the people of this country want it. There is another factor since the war, more potent than all of these—old man Economic Law, himself. For before the war, millions of foreign money invested in our industries gave foreign capital a stake in the success of these industries. Foreign ships came willingly to our shores to carry our goods to market because foreign investors in our factories, railways and mines made profits out of this increase in our trade. But the war squeezed these foreign investors out, and they are no longer glad to see our products carried to wider markets—on the contrary, our competition costs them money, and they want us out of the world market, and want it badly. Before the war, too, we exported more raw materials than we imported, and foreign manufacturers needed those raw materials for their own factories. Now it is different. We import more raw materials than we export, and, turning them into manufactured goods, we export more manufactures today than we import.

Thus we compete with the foreigner at his own game, in his own market. Time was when the bulk of our cotton went abroad; now we use more cotton in our own mills than we export, but what we do send abroad is the cotton goods we manufacture, and we sell it in competition with those who, before the war, bought our raw cotton.

Do they like it? Of course they do not. Will they still gladly carry our competing manufactures to market for us in their ships? Not if they can help it. But in the words of the old song: "We have the ships, we have the men, we have the money, too," and we can do the job, ourselves. It is a mighty good thing we can. Because as the world slowly returns to normal, we shall find that we shall have to.

(Another article in this series on our American merchant marine will appear in the near future.)

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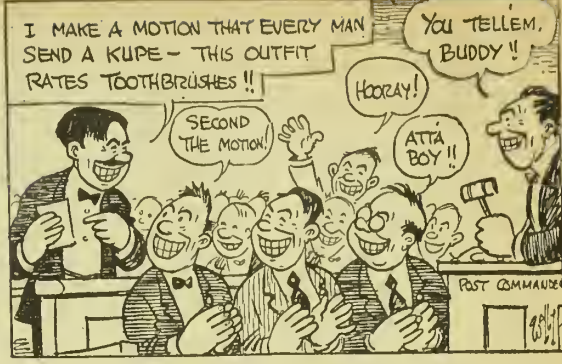
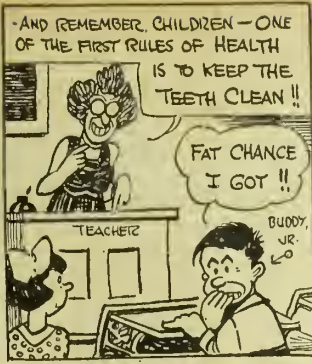
Has "Buddies" and all the other good plays for non-professional use. How about your annual show?

Convention Issue Will Have Lots of Kick

Forty (40) pages of Legion argument, a real snappy issue, with the year's work completely summarized, — these make the October 12th Weekly the best ever printed. Posts can order advance copies in lots of 100 at 3 cents per copy. There is no better membership investment. No orders filled after October 5th.

The American Legion Weekly
627 W. 43d Street
New York





The Most Unkindest Cut of All

There was one thing in the late guerre that no bird ever got a detail for not doing—and that was polishing the molars.

All kinds of orders came trickling down from headquarters to keep everything clean from a ramrod to the rear axle on a rolling kitchen. But nothing about teeth. The members of no outfit ever had to be ordered to clean 'em.

But here's where the trouble came in—every time a bugle was sounded half the outfit was missing, and had to come a-running. The boys were out around the bathhouse or down by a stream doing squads east and west with a toothbrush.

Up the lines many a bimbo split his bottle of water [50-50. Half to drink and the other half to use in his morning exercise with a toothbrush.

It was a famous victory Buddy won, but he suffered the loss of his toothbrush.

No manufacturers of toothbrushes use the advertising columns of our Weekly today. For the old Stave Hero, this is the most unkindest cut of all.

'Ten—shun.

Here's assembly call for the coupon forces. Let's get going on the dotted lines.

Buddy makes a motion that every reader of this page shoot in a kupe.

Does he hear a second? And what's the vote?

What's your favorite brand of toothbrush and why should it be advertised in our columns?

To the Advertising Manager
627 West 43d Street, New York

I would like to see the following brand of tooth brush advertised in our Weekly:

Give reasons.....

This coupon is for all Legionnaires and Auxiliary Members to fill out. But if you are a dealer or salesman, please check.....dealer..... salesman. If not dealer or salesman, please state occupation.....

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

OUR DIRECTORY

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad in

AUTOS & AUTO ACCESSORIES	
VVAmerican Accessories Co.....	30
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS	
VVVVVAmerican Pub. Co.....	
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	
American Floor Surf. Mach. Co.....	30
American Eagle Raincoat Co.....	30
Babson Bros.....	
Butler & Butler.....	
VVVVVComer Mfg. Co.....	Back Cover
Elito Outboard Motor Co.....	
Freeport Mfg. Co.....	
VVFryer Co.....	
P. A. Geier Company.....	
Duane W. Gaylord.....	30
Goodwear, Inc.....	
VVVJennings Mfg. Co.....	30
VVMadison Shirt Co.....	
VVVVAlbert Mills.....	
Novo Mills.....	
VVolver Oil & Gas Burner.....	
VVopportunities.....	
VVParker Mfg. Co.....	
VVPaul Rubber Co.....	
Premier Mfg. Co.....	29
VProgress Tailoring Co.....	
Queen City Brush & Specialty Co.....	
VVSanta Fe Railway.....	
Style Center Tailoring Co.....	
VVVVVThomas Mfg. Co.....	
M. H. Tyler Mfg. Co.....	29
VU. S. Manufacturing Co.....	
Wade Hill Mfg. Co.....	
VWashington Tailoring Co.....	
ENTERTAINMENT	
American Play Co.....	30
VHooker Howe Costume Co.....	
FIREARMS	
VMarble Arms & Mfg. Co.....	
FOOD PRODUCTS	
VVVVVThe Genesee Pure Food Co.....	
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES	
VVVHartman Furniture Co.....	
VVDecorative Arts League.....	22
INSURANCE	
VVVJohn Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co...	
INVESTMENTS	
VCalwell & Co.....	
Columbia Mortgage Co.....	

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

VClarence Hodson & Co.....	
VVG. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Co.....	
JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS	
VVVVVAmerican Legion Emblem Division	Inside Front Cover
VVVVBurlington Watch.....	
VVVJos. De Roy.....	
VVVVFlour City Ornamental Iron Co.....	26
VVVVVC. K. Grouse Co.....	30
VVB. Gutter & Sons.....	
VVingersoll Watch Co.....	
VJ. M. Lyon & Co.....	
VE Richwine.....	
VVVVSanta Fe Watch.....	
R. F. Simmons Company.....	24
Studebaker Watch Co.....	
VVVVL. W. Sweet, Inc.....	
MEDICINAL	
VVBayer Tablets of Aspirin.....	
VVustrole Co.....	
MEN'S WEAR	
VVVVCluett, Peabody & Co.....	
VVB. Plorheim Shoe Co.....	
VVHart Schaffner & Marx.....	
Holeproof Hosiery.....	
VVKahn Tailoring Co.....	19
VVN. Way Street Suspender Co.....	
F. A. Patrick.....	
VVVVReliance Mfg. Co.....	29
Taylor Cap Manufacturers.....	29
Lee Thomas.....	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Abraham Fur Co.....	50
VVAmerican Chic Co.....	
VVCole & Co.....	
VVVVII. Clay Glover.....	30
W. I. Herskovits.....	26
New Way Laboratories.....	
Lionel Strongfort.....	
J. L. Whiting—J. J. Adams.....	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	
VVVVVuescher Band Instrument Co.....	
VVVVVC. G. Conn, Ltd.....	

of ADVERTISERS

our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

Standard Music Co.....	22
VVPublic Trading Co.....	
VWilson Bros. Mfg. Co.....	
VThe Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....	23
PATENT ATTORNEYS	
★LACEY & LACEY.....	26
VE. E. Stevens, Jr.....	30
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Babson Brothers.....	21
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	
Artcraft Studios.....	30
VVAmerican School.....	
VVAmerican Technical Society.....	20
VVVChicago Engineering Works.....	
Coyne Electrical School.....	
F. J. Drake & Co.....	
★FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.....	26
VHamilton College of Law.....	
VVVVInternational Correspondence Schools.....	27
Knights of Columbus.....	
VVVVLasalle Extension University.....	18
VVVVStandard Business Training Institute.....	
VVVVW. W. Tamblin.....	
VVVUniversity of Applied Science.....	
Washington School of Art.....	
SMOKERS' NEEDS	
VVVVAmerican Tobacco Co.....	
VVVVLiggett & Myers Tobacco Co.....	
SOFT DRINKS	
VVCoca Cola.....	
SPORTS AND RECREATION	
VVVVHarley-Davidson Motor Co.....	
VVVMead Cycle Co.....	25
VVMoskowitz & Herbach.....	
STATIONERY	
Post Printing Service.....	
The Hand Co.....	
Ritmore Stationery.....	
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	
VVVVAmerican Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	
TOILET NECESSITIES	
VForban Co.....	
VA. S. Hinds Co.....	
Marvel Articles Co.....	30
VVVVVThe Pepsodent Co.....	
Standard Laboratories.....	
VVJ. B. Williams Co.....	
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION	
VVVU. S. Shipping Board.....	
TYPEWRITERS	
Regal Typewriter Co.....	25
Remington Typewriter Co.....	
VVVSmith Typewriter Sales Co.....	

LET'S
PATRONIZE
THEY
ADVERTISE

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. THE VV, VVV, VVVV, VVVVV AND VVVVVV STRIPES ARE INCREASING. NOTICE THE ★. THIS IS THE INSIGNIA FOR THE CROIX DE COUPON, AWARDED WHEN THE SEVENTH

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of December 22, 1922. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 incb). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THEY
ADVERTISE
LET'S
PATRONIZE

I Will Give You a Chance to Earn \$200 a Week

RIGHT now, today, I offer you an opportunity to be your own boss—to work just as many hours a day as you please—to start when you want to and quit when you want to—and earn \$200 a week.

These Are Facts

Does that sound too good to be true? If it does, then let me tell you what J. R. Head did in a small town in Kansas. Head lives in a town of 631 people. He was sick, broke, out of a job. He accepted my offer. I gave him the same chance I am now offering you. At this new work he has made as high as \$69.50 for one day's work. You can do every bit as well as he did. If that isn't enough, then let me tell you about E. A. Sweet of Michigan. He was an electrical engineer and didn't know anything about selling. In his first month's spare time he earned \$243. Inside of six months he was making between \$600 and \$1,200 a month.

W. J. McCrary is another man I want to tell you about. His regular job paid him \$2 a day, but this wonderful new work has enabled him to make \$9,000 a year. Yes, and right this very minute you are being offered the same proposition that has made these men so successful. Do you want it? Do you want to earn \$40 a day?

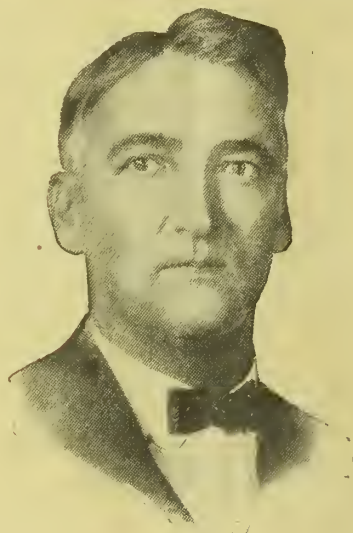
A Clean, High-grade Dignified Business

Have you ever heard of Comer All-Weather Coats? They are advertised in all the leading maga-

zines. A good-looking, stylish coat that's good for summer or winter—that keeps out wind, rain or snow, a coat that everybody should have, made of fine materials for men, women and children, and sells for less than the price of an ordinary coat.

Now Comer Coats are not sold in stores. All our orders come through our own representatives. Within the next few months we will pay representatives more than three hundred thousand dollars for sending us orders.

And now I'm offering you the chance to become our representative in your



J. R. HEAD

territory and get **your** share of that three hundred thousand dollars. All you do is take orders. We do the rest. We deliver. We collect and you get your money the same day you take the order.

You can see how simple it is. We furnish you with a complete outfit and tell you how to get the business in your territory. We help you to get started. If you send us only six average orders a day, which you can easily get, you will make \$100 a week.

Maybe You Are Worth \$1,000 a Month

Well, here is your chance to find out, for this is the same proposition that enabled George Garon to make a clear profit of \$40 in his first day's work—the same proposition that gave R. W. Krieger \$20 net profit in a half hour. It is the same opportunity that gave A. B. Spencer \$625 cash for one month's spare time.

If you mail the coupon at the bottom of this ad I will show you the easiest, quickest, simplest plan for making money that you ever heard of. If you are interested in a chance to earn \$200 a week and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to my proposition, write your name down below, cut out the coupon and mail it to me at once. You take no risk, and this may be the one outstanding opportunity of your life to earn more money than you ever thought possible.

Find Out NOW!

Remember, it doesn't cost you a penny. You don't agree to anything and you will have a chance to go right out and make big money. Do it. Don't wait. Get full details. Mail the coupon now.

C. E. COMER,
THE COMER MFG. CO.
Dept. F-444, Dayton, Ohio

Just Mail This NOW!

THE COMER MFG. CO.

Dept. F-444, Dayton, Ohio

Please tell me how I can make \$200 a week as your representative. Send me complete details of your offer without any obligation to me whatsoever.

Name.....

Address.....

(Write or print plainly)

Important Notice!

The Fall months offer a big opportunity for making money as a Comer representative. Our new Fall Sample Book contains many new patterns of our big autumn sellers. Every man, woman and child is a prospect for you. Get your share of this profit. Mail the coupon NOW.